Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866. NUMBER 331.

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

River and Harbor Improvement Bill Passed in the House.

A Bridge Authorized to Cross the Mississippi at Quincy.

The Confiscation Bill Called up in the House.

Committee on Banking will Report Against the Further Organization of National Banks.

The Reconstruction Report as Viewed by the New York Press.

LATER FROM EUROPE

German Advices Have a More Peaceful Look.

Austria's Answer to England's Remonstrance.

JOY OF THE RUSSIANS OVER THE EMPEROR'S ESCAPE.

THE GREAT OHIO BANK ROBBERY.

The Burglars Overtaken—$150,000 Recovered.

Favorable Reports from the New York Cholera Ships.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE'S FINAL SESSION.

The following is a concise and succinct record of the proceedings of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction at their meeting on Saturday last, on the adoption of the report submitted by them to Congress at the opening of the session of that day. Senator Grimes urged the necessity of definite and conclusive action, and declared his determination to insist on the adoption of a report before an adjournment was had. A general discussion of an hour's duration followed, at the end of which the basis of the report was laid by the adoption, on Senator Williams' motion, and by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Committee, of the second section of the proposed Constitutional amendment, viz: that establishing the basis of representation which was before the committee is an independent amendment, having been moved in the Senate by both Mr. Grimes and Mr. Sumner. Mr. Boutwell proposed the fourth section of the amendment, viz: that relating to the payment of the rebel debt, and to compensation for emancipated slaves, and this, after some discussion, was also adopted. The third section, viz., that disfranchising rebels until 1870, was next proposed, advocated by Messrs Boutwell and Conkling, and rejected. The first sentence of the first section viz., that declaring that no State shall make any laws, abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, which is taken from the Dale Owen proposition, was then moved and adopted, after which, on Mr. Bingham's motion, the rest of that section was added. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the third section was rejected. This was carried, and the section as it now stands was, after debate, adopted, by a vote of eight to seven—three Democrats and four Republicans voting against it. The fifth section, giving Congress power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation, was then added, and the constitutional amendment was declared complete. The matter being settled, Senator Harris, in obedience to the instructions or expressed opinions of the New York delegation caucus, moved the amendments providing for the restoration of the rebel States to their political rights, and declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States. They were offered as one bill, but a motion was at once made and carried to consider them as two separate propositions. Mr. Boutwell proposed a substitute for the first section of the enabling act as it now stands. It provides that Tennessee and Arkansas alone should be admitted at present, and then only after the enactment of laws putting whites and blacks on an equality with respect to suffrage. This was rejected very decisively. Mr. Grimes then brought forward the second section of the enabling act, viz.: that suspending the collection of the direct tax for ten years, which was, after considerable opposition, adopted. The bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office was adopted without material change or amendment. The only proposed modification was to include members of the rebel Congress in the list of ineligible persons. This caused much discussion; Mr. Grimes especially taking ground against it, and it was finally rejected on the ground that among the class of ex-officials were some of the best men in the South.

The session of the Committee occupied nearly five hours, and the report was finally adopted by the unanimous vote of the twelve Union members of the Committee.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

That any bridge built under the provisions of this act, may at the option of the Company building the same be built as a draw-bridge with a pivot, or other form of draw, with unbroken or continuous spans; provided that if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of the said bridge be less than 250 feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and shall not be less than three hundred feet in length; and Provided, also, that if any bridge built under this act, shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river, at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of no less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than 250 feet, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river.

HOW IT IS VIEWED.

The general consultation among members of Congress to-day shows great unanimity of opinion regarding the main points of the committee's report. Almost the only marked objection is the clause requiring the amendments proposed to first become a part of the Constitution before any State lately in rebellion can be admitted. It is understood that Senators Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson, Speaker Colfax, and Mr. Bingham, desire some modification of that section, provided it can be had without risking the final defeat of the amendment. Senator Fessenden is questioning whether an exception cannot be made in the case of Tennessee, at least, so as to admit her upon the ratification of the proposed amendments. The general features of the plan will carry great strength in both Houses.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

A calculation has been made, on the basis of the canvass and Presidential vote of 1860, of the operation of the proposed change in the basis of representation of the rebel States: Alabama will lose three; Arkansas, none; Florida, none; Georgia, three; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, three; North Carolina, three; South Carolina, four; Tennessee, two; Texas, none, and Virginia three members; or a total loss of twenty-three. If they exclude male citizens, above twenty-one years of age, from the right of suffrage in the loyal border States, the loss would be in Missouri, one; Maryland, one; and Kentucky, two. The increase of the colored population since 1860 may bring this aggregate loss of twenty-seven in the slave-holding States up to thirty, the number estimated by the Reconstruction Committee.

DENIAL.

We are authorized to deny the statement made in the Western Copperhead papers to the effect that at a recent levee here, Speaker Colfax introduced his colleague, Judge Orth, as the next Senator from Indiana, and in turn, Mr. Orth introduced the Speaker as the next President.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The House took up and in two hours passed the River and Harbor Improvement Bill to-day, which was reported about two weeks ago from the Committee on Commerce. The specific appropriations having already been made public in these despatches, need not be repeated. No changes were made in them, nor was any effort made to either increase or diminish them, the House being content to accede to the judgment of the committee without debate. Mr. Eliot explained the bill at length, and it was then agreed to without a division. Its aggregate appropriations are about three and a half millions, and are made on estimates furnished by the War Department.

PORT OF ENTRY.

A bill was introduced into the House to-day, making the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, a port of entry and delivery, and authorizing the appointment of a Surveyor of Customs at that point.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The Agricultural Committee of the House are making a thorough investigation into the affairs of Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Department. It is alleged that he has been guilty of fraud and misappropriation of public moneys; of keeping fictitious names on the pay rolls of his Bureau; of putting the money paid out for them into his own pockets; of renting needless buildings at Government expense, and renting them for his own benefit. The Committee have examined several witnesses, including the Chief Clerk and other subordinates. What conclusion they will reach cannot yet be indicated.

A ST. LOUIS ENTERPRISE.

Representative Blow to-day introduced a bill to enable the city of St. Louis to construct a new wharf for its own use and the use of the United States. For this purpose it grants and conveys to the city all the right, title and interest of the United States in that strip of land, containing about three acres, lying between the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad and the Mississippi River, being part of the United States Arsenal grounds. The bill provides further that the tract shall be accurately surveyed, and that a patent therefor shall issue to the city.

NATIONAL BANKS.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FROM NEW HAVEN, CT.

[illegible]

Fire at Leavenworth.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

SENATE.

[illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

[illegible]

THE OHIO BANK ROBBERY.

[illegible]

WHEELING, W. Va., April 30.—The burglars engaged in the robbery of the Harrison National Bank, of Cadiz, Ohio, were overtaken about two miles from LaGrange, Ohio, this afternoon. A sharp encounter took place, in which one of the burglars was wounded and three captured. One succeeded in making his escape closely pursued. The amount of money recovered will probably exceed $150,000.

Destructive Fire.

[illegible]

Resumption of Trains.

MILWAUKEE, April 31.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is all right again and trains are now running through to LaCrosse on time and passengers can go through to LaCrosse and St. Paul without detention.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager,

By A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent.

The American and Russian Overland Telegraph.

[illegible]

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 30.—The British steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown the 15th inst., arrived to-day, bringing 740 passengers. She has no sickness on board.

Pay of the New York Metropolitan Police Force.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Governor has signed the bill increasing the salary of the members of the Metropolitan Police Department.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 51 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

VICTOR HUGO'S LAST AND GREATEST NOVEL: THE TOILERS OF THE SEA.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE Will commence the Publication of the ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF VICTOR HUGO'S Latest and Greatest Work: THE TOILERS OF THE SEA On the Third of May, And continue it until completed, which will be in about ten weeks.

The Greatest of Living Novelists Could write nothing that would not attract universal attention. [illegible] CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE. [illegible] BRILLIANT STORY. [illegible]

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.—WILLIAM TURTLE & CO. have removed their offices to No. 90 LaSalle Street, [illegible]

Examination of Female Teachers. [illegible]

PERSONAL.—Cheadle and friend [illegible]

REMOVAL. Prussing's Chicago Vinegar Works Removed from 85 Market street to 339 & 341 State St., Between Congress and Harrison sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

ANTONIO de ANGUERA, Piano Forte Tuner and Repairer. [illegible]

NEW STYLES OF Rough Wedding and Visiting Cards, AND ILLUMINATED MONOGRAMS, To be had only at J. HALLIDAY'S, 85 Washington street.

MILLINERY. [illegible]

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, At JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 152 & 154 Clark Street.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. [illegible]

E. V. ROBBINS, Commission Merchant, [illegible] LaSalle-st., Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

GEO. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Brokers and House Agents, 186 Randolph-st., Room No. 8. [illegible]

H. SCHULTZ, Paper Box Manufacturer, Removed to 151 Lake street.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT STORE. [illegible]

PIANO STORAGE. Good storage for Pianos at 150 State street.

Machinery, Machinery. [illegible]

EYE & EAR. [illegible]

CEDAR CAMPHOR [illegible]

HOTEL FOR SALE. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

Cheaper than Ever CORD MOHA[illegible] 25 Cents and Cost 37 1-2 Cents in Gold. A. G. DOWNS & CO., AT 150 Lake Street.

C. V. RAY & CO'S. Mineral Spring Waters, Dispensed by the glass, as well as sold in bottle, AT THE PHYSICIAN'S DRUG STORE, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Special Qualities of and Directions for Drinking the Waters. [illegible]

THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT IS REMOVED TO 81 Madison Street, Near the old stand. Parties in the city wishing to purchase tickets can be supplied at E. H. STEIN'S, 79 South Clark Street. WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.

CRAGIN BROTHERS, TINNERS' STOCK. 230 Lake Street.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES TO RENT. [illegible]

CHANGE IN STYLE OF FIRM. [illegible] O. P. CHASE & CO. [illegible] CHASE, HANFORD & CO. [illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible] SICKELS, PRESTON & CO. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of [illegible]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP here- [illegible]

THE PARTNERSHIP EXIST- [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT! [illegible] OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, May 31st, 1866. 25,000 Valuable Prizes Amounting to $100,000.00! Will be presented to the Ticket Holders, INCLUDING 23,000 Dollars! IN MONEY, ONLY 100,000 TICKETS WILL BE SOLD, THUS GIVING A PRIZE FOR EVERY FOUR TICKETS. A TICKET COSTS BUT ONE DOLLAR, AND IT MAY DRAW Ten Thousand Dollars.

I have just published a book which contains a Complete Descriptive List of all the Prizes, and much other valuable matter of general interest. In this I have explained how the drawing will be conducted; and I have answered every other question that can possibly be asked in connection with the Concert. [illegible] WHETHER THE TICKETS ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE PRIZES ARE READY, [illegible]

Inducements for Forming Clubs: [illegible]

MARTIN O'BRIEN 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE. [illegible]

Standard Household Remedies. DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES [illegible] SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, A Safe and Standard Remedy for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS, CONSUMPTION, PLEURISY, CROUP, HOARSENESS, And all Pulmonary & Bronchial Complaints. [illegible]

THE CHOLERA. Prepare for it. Also FIRE! Insure Against FIRE! [illegible] WILLIAM SCOTT, Wholesale Provision Dealer, Produce and Commission Merchant. P. O. BOX 2047. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 245 South Water Street, Chicago, TRIED BY FIRE, [illegible] $43,000. [illegible] Re-Opening of Trade! [illegible] Cholera Preventative, [illegible]

FURNITURE [illegible] 300 PARLOR SUITS [illegible] 300 CHAMBER SUITS [illegible] Prices Reduced 20 per Cent. [illegible] CHAS. TOBEY, [illegible]

TOBACCO SUBSTITUTE. [illegible]

Compound Interest Notes, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT BY THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

A CARD. The undersigned having reduced his store since the recent fire, and RESTOCKED it with a full assortment of ELEGANT FURNITURE of the most recent designs, MODERN and ANTIQUE, purchased at the recent decline in the market. His present facilities warrant him in offering INDUCEMENTS to his patrons UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN HIS LINE EAST OR WEST. Any one wishing any article in his line will do well to call and examine stock and prices. W. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph street.

N. B. If U wish to see the price of CLOTHING Slaughtered from old prices go to PUTNAM'S, the only one price Clothing House in Chicago, 116 & 118 Randolph Street.

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Cor. LaSalle & Washington Sts., CHICAGO. Give particular attention both to buying and selling Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow. [illegible] F. L. Underwood. Ben. W. Underwood.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 16th, will run a Passenger Train between CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE, [illegible] M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

REMOVAL. WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO., Proprietors of the UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT, Will remove from their present location on Tuesday, May 1st, to No. 79 South Clark street, and 81 Madison street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Nos. 64, 66, 68 & 70 North Clinton Street. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

PROVISIONS. ANDREW BROWN, NO. 52 RIVER STREET, [illegible]

CROQUET. FOR SALE BY A. H. HOVEY, 194 Lake street.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes! STATE AND COUNTY. [illegible] I. SPEER, Collector South Town.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU. For sale by H. SCOVIL.

Constitution BITTERS [illegible] SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK'S, [illegible] SHORES, DUNLAP & CO., [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. [illegible]

THE BEST EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, [illegible]

[illegible] NEW SKIRT [illegible] J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double) Spring Skirt. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, [illegible] 97 Chambers Street, New York. [illegible] Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible]

NEW HAT HOUSE. King, Carhart & Co. 24 LAKE STREET, JOBBERS OF Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. [illegible] Sell Goods at Prices that Defy Competition. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES! Whitney Bros. & Co., No. 22 Lake Street, CHICAGO, Are running the Largest Boot & Shoe Factory in the West. [illegible]

Hibbard & Spencer IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE & TIN PLATE, 62 LAKE STREET Corner of State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA GOODS. MOSES BROTHERS, Importers and Dealers, 52 Beaver St., New York. Fire Crackers, Fans, Matting, [illegible]

CHOICE OIL LOTS. [illegible]

COUGHS, COLDS, & CONSUMPTION. [illegible] Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, [illegible]

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants [illegible]

FRANK STURGES & CO., Importers and Jobbers of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, COPPER AND METALS, [illegible] STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

D. B. KIMBALL & CO., General Commission Merchants, [illegible]

KEROSENE GOODS AT WHOLESALE. [illegible]

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK [illegible]

RUSTIC WINDOW [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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And one extra copy to getter-up of club of twenty.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

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☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

It is yet too early to judge of the degree of acceptance with which the Report of the Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction will meet either in Congress, among the Republican party, or at the South. The fact that it is proposed by a representative body of able Republicans like those who compose the committee would carry with it considerable weight, and if it should be endorsed by a two-thirds vote in Congress, it will no doubt be generally accepted as, if not the best thing of which the circumstances admit, at least the best thing which can be conveniently obtained at present. Yet in failing to guarantee an extension of the suffrage, it falls short of accomplishing what very many Republicans, including ourselves, had earnestly desired. Hardly a State election was held last fall in which the Republican party did not adopt a platform more or less plainly calling for an extension of the suffrage. The Copperhead party in every State adopted a platform opposing the extension of the suffrage, and thus in spirit the question was between a suffrage and an anti-suffrage party. It is true that in some of the States there was a reluctance on the part of a small minority of the party to vote for this principle, especially in its application to Northern States, where the necessity for it is less, owing to the insignificant number of their colored people and the fact that there is no danger here of their being oppressed. While the Copperheads polled nearly a full party vote against the extension of the suffrage in Wisconsin, Colorado and Connecticut, many of the Republicans failed to vote on the question. This was not so much, because Republicans personally opposed the extension of the suffrage, as because they feared that others opposed it. The opposition to it was all based on the cry, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Like Senator Doolittle they were willing to vote themselves for an extension of the suffrage, but voted against having the whole party vote for it. Thus they succeeded in partially defeating it when the result proved that their timidity alone prevented the principle from realizing a complete success. We have never shared in the fears which were at the bottom of this policy of believing one thing and voting another, or of seeing one thing and denying the capacity of all other Republicans to see the same thing. But for the defection of Senator Doolittle, the extension of the suffrage would have been carried in Wisconsin by popular vote at the last election. But for Senator Dixon's defection a like result would have occurred in Connecticut. The danger which these timid men deprecate they alone produce.

We fear the same timid counsels have had undue weight with the Reconstruction Committee and may have with Congress.

But we trust that such conservatism will only delay but can not prevent the final and speedy triumph of the radical and democratic principle of equal political rights for all. We will accept now whatever the majority of the people deem reasonable, and labor for the rest in the future. The Congressional policy, if adopted, can hardly prove a finality. It excludes such large classes of Southern leading men from all offices and power, that their influence will always be brought to bear in favor of some change which will restore them to eligibility. A Southern politician shorn of power is like a fish out of water, or a breathing animal without atmosphere. It is possible that this class will work to secure their former privileges by extending the elective franchise. Their argument before the people will be the necessity of restoring the State to its full representation, but their private motive may be to restore themselves to power.

Should the plan be adopted the exclusion of rebels from voting for members of Congress, and for Presidential Electors will not affect the elections in any seceded State, because in those there is no white Republican party, and those who are permitted to vote will vote the same Copperhead rebel ticket which those who are excluded would have voted. Copperhead, rebel, pro-slavery candidates will be sure of election in all these States until the ballot shall be extended to the freedmen. But in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, in which there is a white Union-Republican party, such a clause, if enforced, would be effectual to control the result of the elections in those States, and give a part or the whole of the offices to the Republican candidates.

As a policy of sure and cautious political expediency, adopted merely with the view of carrying more Congressional districts and States in the coming elections in the Northern States than could be carried in any other way, the plan reported by the Committee is a very strong one. It is possibly strengthened by substituting the policy of proscribing rebels for that of extending the suffrage. But we doubt whether, as a Constitutional amendment requiring the votes of the Southern States, it could be passed more easily than one extending the suffrage in a moderate degree and at some future time. It asks the Southern people to come into the Union leaving behind them all ex-members of the Federal army and Congress who have aided them, all rebel Congressmen, and all Confederate army officers above the rank of Colonel. This includes not only about all their able men, but all for whom they have any respect. It touches them on their tenderest of point, their pride in the rebellion. This is undoubtedly a criminal pride, but it is doubtful if the Southern people will vote it so. The very leaders who alone have power over them at present to influence them to vote anything, will probably use no influence in favor of a measure which will shut them out of office forever. As the measure, except on the Sumner theory, needs the votes of at least two of the seceded States, in addition to those of all the loyal and border States, in order to pass it by the requisite vote of three-fourths of all the States, the prospect of its passage as a Constitutional amendment does not appear very certain. The influence of the reconstructing State Governments and of the President will probably be combined with that of the rebels and Copperheads against it.

It does not yet appear that the Cowan, Dixon and Raymond order of Republicans will sustain it. So far as heard from, they oppose it. If unanimously adopted, therefore, by the Republican party, it would probably be more valuable as the basis of some future policy still held in reserve, than from its own successful realization.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

Telegraphic despatches from St. Petersburg bring the intelligence of an attempt made a fortnight ago to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. We thank heaven that the bullet missed its aim and that Russia has not, like ourselves, to mourn over the violent death of the deliverer of her bondmen. We are not yet in possession of the full particulars of this attempt, and are therefore unable to state whether the Booth of the disaffected Russian landlords left his card at the house of the presumptive heir to the throne of the Emperor Alexander, as the Booth of the Southern slaveholders had left his in the hotel of the successor of President Lincoln, before firing his fatal bullet. We are, however, inclined to think that he didn't. Even in the event of the Czar's death, his second son, now in his 21st year, who would ascend the throne as Alexander III, stands uncommitted to any serfdom policy, while Andrew Johnson had committed himself to a reverence for slavery, and was obviously entitled to that extent to a banditti-homage on the part of the murderer of President Lincoln. Mr. Johnson's accession is as the sequel showed, a blessing to the opponents of equal rights, while that of the Czar's successor would be of no earthly advantage to the minions of slavery in Russia. Indeed, they would find him as unswerving in his regard for the freedmen as the present Emperor.

The analogy between the abortive attempt to assassinate the foremost friend of the Russian serfs and the successful attempt to murder the Emancipator of the American slaves exists, therefore, only as regards the cause which in all probability prompted the attempt, and does not exist as far as the scope of the successors of the respective [illegible] are concerned, the prospective [illegible] being as warmly in favor of his [illegible] liberal policy as our new President [illegible] with the State Right [illegible] the old slavery system.

The overthrow of serfdom in Russia, like that of slavery in America, is attended with hostile manifestations on the part of those who have been deprived of their ownership of their fellow-men, and who have forfeited the [illegible] social and political power which [illegible]

The Russian landlords have, however, displayed a far higher sense of humanity and civilization than the Southern slaveholders. They did not resort to armed rebellion and treason. They submitted to the anti-slavery decrees of the national authority, and have not attempted, like the Southerners, to destroy a Government whose only sin consists in delivering them from sin. Yet they are chafing against the blessings of freedom. The ancient nobles of Moscow are attempting to foment discord in the empire under the mask of Constitutionalism, as our slaveholders and their partizans are striving to make mischief with the dogma of States' Rights. But while, unfortunately for America, the nation's chief is disentombing the corpse of barbarism, it is fortunate for Russia that her ruler is zealously watching over the development of the new-won liberties. While Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, was vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, Alexander of Russia was vetoing the Moscow aristocracy's sinister schemes. The Emperor actually proposes extended political liberties to the Russian freedmen in the same degree that they are denied by the Russian aristocracy, while our President extends privileges to the late Southern oligarchy, in the same proportion that the people demand a more equal distribution of rights and justice. While, however, Mr. Johnson, pricked by his conscience, is in constant dread of impeachment and of assassination, by some Sand or Orsini, the Emperor of Russia is supported in his noble mission by the plaudits of his own conscience, and by those of all liberty-loving mankind. He does not stand in fear of Booths, such as conspired to murder Mr. Lincoln before his accession, and who finally succeeded in murdering him after the consummation of his glorious task. Not he. As Abraham Lincoln feared only God, and scorned to trouble himself about the designs of his enemies, so Alexander of Russia performs his exalted duties, boldly, without fear and without malice. Only cowards and knaves are afraid of the assassin's knife. But nature's noblemen, like President Lincoln and the Emperor Alexander, have no occasion to dread meeting their Creator, and if the chief of the Russian nation, whose life has now been spared, should be eventually doomed, like Mr. Lincoln, to perish by the hand of an assassin, his tragic end, like that of our own beloved chief, would only give new force to the old adage, that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

JUDGE WILSON'S LETTER.

In our issue of yesterday we animadverted on the recent trial of William Hopps for the killing of his wife, and pointed out the nature of the dilemma in which society seems to be placed by the acquittal of a murderer on the ground of insanity, and the turning loose of the insane person, whereby the community are exposed again to his tragic abberrations. In the course of our remarks we alluded to the singular ruling of the Supreme Court in the Hopps case, as being in effect a decision that all men, (or at least all murderers) are presumed to be insane until the contrary is proved. This observation has elicited a note from Hon. John M. Wilson, the presiding Judge in the recent trial of Hopps, in which we are lectured, to some extent, both as to the meaning of the words employed by the Supreme Court, and as to our duty as public journalists. Judge Wilson is an eminent man in his profession, and we desire that in any controversy which we may have with him as to the meaning of sentences, or any other matter, his words should be attentively weighed.

We submit that Judge Wilson's statement of what the Supreme Court decided, differs from our statement of the same, only as words of two syllables differ from those of four. He uses more words than we, and that is all. We have not the decision of the Supreme Court before us, but we have Judge Wilson's instructions to the jury, and we take it that he did not exceed his authority when he laid down the following points:

"Sanity is essential to constitute crime, and the burden of establishing it is on the State, and it must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, or the jury must acquit.

"If the jury are not able to say that the theory of insanity set up for the defence is false beyond a reasonable doubt, the jury must acquit."

"Sanity is essential to constitute crime, and the burden of establishing it is on the State." How does this differ from saying that all men, (or at least all murderers), are presumed to be insane until the contrary is proved? It is always competent for the defendant's counsel to set up the defence of insanity. This is becoming the customary defence where the killing is proved, and will become invariable if the burden of establishing *sanity* is on the State. Nay more, it is only necessary for the murderer to act oddly, roll his eyes and drink whiskey, before he kills his victim, to get up a presumption of insanity, because the burden of proving him not to be insane, (which is very much like proving a negative) rests with the prosecution. A similar presumption may be raised if the murderer treats his wife habitually with great malevolence and inhumanity, and finally kills her in a peculiarly atrocious manner.

As we understand the law, despite the decision of the Supreme Court, the only plea which the prisoner can make is "guilty," or "not guilty." If he pleads not guilty, it is for the State to prove that he is guilty, not to prove that he was sane at the time he committed the act. If evidence is brought forward to prove that he was insane, that is to be taken for what it is worth. The presumption is that he was sane. That presumption may be overborne by proof, but the burden of proof rests with the defence and not with the prosecution, because sanity is the normal and usual condition of men, and insanity the exception. If the Supreme Court have established or discovered a different kind of law, *it is the duty of the Legislature to fix it by statute so that it cannot be changed.* Society is without protection if the burden of proving the sanity of murderers rests with the prosecution whenever the defence of insanity is resorted to.

Judge Wilson is fearful lest the public confidence in the Judiciary shall be shaken by comments of editors on their decisions. This danger is not half so great as that the public confidence may be shaken by the decisions themselves. The American people are accustomed to do their own thinking. They are in the habit of taking the opinions of editors for what they are worth, and the decisions of Judges for what they are worth. We do not share in Judge Wilson's apprehension that the Supreme Court will suffer, in the public estimation, from anything except the record they make for themselves.

We have forborne to comment on the guilt or innocence of William Hopps. We have expressed the opinion that, if he was insane at the time he killed his wife, the presumption is that he is insane now, and that he ought to be sent to the Asylum at Jacksonville before he kills anybody else. But we do not believe he ever was insane. We believe that he is a human tiger, and that he killed his wife when excited a trifle more than usual by intoxicating drink, which, the law says, shall constitute no mitigation of the offence. But having failed to convict him of murder, and having convicted him of insanity instead, we insist that he be put in the hospital for the insane, where, if he be neither punished nor reformed, society may be protected from him. The theory that he was insane only on the subject of his wife's chastity, and that with the killing of his wife his insanity departed, is altogether too fine for the world. It belongs to the domain of transcendentalism, and has no fit place in a court of justice.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill was demagogued to death in the House of Representatives. The word-twisting with which Mr. Wentworth worried Mr. Price, of Iowa, and the other friends of the bill, was of the sorriest kind, while Mr. Washburne played Boanerges for the occasion and roared it down. If it were worth while to institute a comparison between the Central and Northern routes to the Pacific, there are many reasons why the latter should have the preference. The Northern route can be made available in one-third of the time required for the other. The country through which it passes is capable of sustaining a population. The probability is that settlements would follow it, and keep even pace with it, to the mountains, thus furnishing it a local traffic, and making a sale for the Government lands on the line of the route. Moreover, it is less exposed to the embargo of snows in the winter. The speech of Mr. Price, of Iowa, which we publish elsewhere, is an ample vindication of the measure, and we invite the attention of our readers to it.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The reports submitted at the anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday evening last, which were published at length in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, cannot have failed to arrest the attention of the public, both by the magnitude of their projected enterprises and the great practical usefulness of the organization. Upon doctrinal matters we have no occasion to speak, but as regards the doings of the Association in the way of comforting the poor, reclaiming the erring, encouraging and succoring the soldier, making virtue and sobriety attractive and vice repulsive, and holding out to all, in conjunction with these errands, the sublime truths of Christianity, it must be said that the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago have made an enduring and noble record. So also it must be said that they have shown themselves to be capable of still greater achievements in faith, coupled with good works, and that the appeal which they make to the public is strong in the evidences which they present, that money placed in their hands will be applied to the best purposes.

The enterprises now commended to the consideration of the public by the Association embrace, first, a permanent building for the use of the Association, which shall contain their offices, a library and reading room, and a commodious hall; second, a sailors' home; third, a boarding house for women, especially sewing women; fourth, a similar house for the temporary accommodation of poor and deserving young men. The first mentioned project is the one immediately under consideration—the others to follow as fast as they can be reached and provided for. The permanent building is estimated to cost $125,000, of which sum $111,000 has already been raised. It is proposed to erect the building on the joint stock plan, somewhat as the Masonic Temple and the Chamber of Commerce were erected—six per cent interest on the investment being guaranteed and the principal being repaid at the end of ten years. This enterprise lacks only $14,000 of realization, and is based on such substantial guarantees that it seems impossible of failure. We trust that this small remaining sum may be subscribed forth[illegible] and the undertakings of the Associat[illegible] the future thus be hastened to a nobl[illegible] summation.

GARIBALDI MOVING.

The latest European accounts bring important intelligence that Garibaldi is preparing to snatch the Eternal City from the Roman Pontiff and the city of the Doges from the Austrian Kaiser. It will be remembered that although Mazzini's government in Rome of 1848 and Manin's at Venice was doomed to fail, the grand example thus set paved the way for Garibaldi's heroic, for Cavour's statesmanlike and for Victor Emanuel's patriotic achievements, and culminated eventually in the expulsion of the Bourbons, Papists and Hapsburgers from Italian territory, with the exception of the so-called Lombardo-Venetian possessions of Austria, including a population of nearly two millions and a half, and of the Papal States, comprising a population of seven hundred thousand, all Italians. The Lombardo-Venetian possessions comprise Venice and the four celebrated fortresses, which are generally called the Quadrilateral, the strength of which frightened Louis Napoleon into signing the pusillanimous treaty of Villafranca. While the population of these fortified cities, as well as that of Venice and the Venetian provinces, is more bitterly opposed to Austrian rule now than during the late war, Italy (with Milan, Ancona and Naples in her possession) is now better able to reach Venice by land and sea, and to operate, after the capture of Venice, against the Quadrilateral, by isolating it from the Venetian territory, and attacking the fortifications of Verona, Mantua, &c., from without, while the Austrian garrison are being attacked from within the besieged cities. In the event of war, Austria would no doubt despatch gun boats from Trieste, Spalato and Udine to operate against the Italian army in the Gulf of Venice, but it should be borne in mind that the Italian navy is now far superior to that of Austria, and the frigates recently built in the United States and England for Victor Emanuel would alone be sufficient to drive the whole Hapsburg fleet from the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. It remains, moreover, to be seen whether the Austrian Goeritz, Gradisca, Istria and Trieste provinces with a population of 170,000 Italians and 330,000 Sclavonians, and only 8,000 Austrian-Germans, as well as Dalmatia with her 80,000 Italians and 370,000 Southern Sclavonians will not feel reluctant to engage in a war against Italy, now that the star of that beautiful country is in the ascendant, while that of the Hapsburg dynasty is declining. Trieste and Goeritz, however, as well as the greater part of Istria form part of the German Confederation, though the Germanic element in those regions constitutes only as we have shown, a little more than two and a half per cent of the whole population. In fact out of thirty-five millions who peopled the Austrian Empire in 1857 (increased in 1866 to about thirty-nine millions); there are 2,500,000 in Lombardo-Venetia; 400,000 in Dalmatia; 10,600,000 in Hungary; 1,000,000 in the Military Frontier State; 2,000,000 in Transylvania; 1,000,000 in Croatia and Sclavonia; 4,600,000 in Gallicia; 500,000 in Buchovina: Total 22,000,000, *outside* of the Germanic Confederation, whose loyalty to the Hapsburg dynasty is more or less doubtful, while there are 5,000,000 in Bohemia and 2,000,000 in Moravia, among whom the northern Slavonic race preponderates, and altogether about eight millions *inside* of the Germanic Confederation, who are not much more Hapsburg-proof than the twenty-two millions outside of it, leaving in fact to the Emperor Francis Joseph only 5,000,000 Germanic-Austrians proper upon whom he can fully depend, and an army of 600,000 men, many of whom, however, are Hungarians, Poles and Sclavonians, so that even the army cannot be altogether relied upon in the event of a war against Italy.

It must also be kept in view that the most influential half a million of those five million Austrian Germans reside at Vienna, where the same turbulent spirits who got up a revolution in 1848 may start another one in 1866, a war against Italy being for obvious reasons decidedly more unpopular among the Viennese Liberals than one against Prussia alone.

No wonder then that Garibaldi is beginning to mobilize his forces and to rally under his banner the patriots who had before conquered under his auspices. If Austria is more vulnerable now than she was eight or ten years ago the Papal States are still reduced to a greater comparative degree of weakness. Previous to the late war, they comprised Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Ancona, Perugia, and altogether a population of three millions. All these and other important cities and provinces have been since taken from the Papacy, which is now reduced to a population of 700,000, 200,000 of whom reside in Rome, and there being no other Pontificial towns of any consequence, excepting Civita-Vecchia, the only remaining Papal seaport, and the towns of Viterbo and Villetri.

This population, small as it is, is purely Italian, and though some of the four hundred thousand of them scattered over the Campagna, Frosinone, Comarca and Viterbo, may be ultra-Papists, the bulk of the Romans are good Italians, and would hail with delight, Victor Emanuel's fleet at Civita-Vecchia, and Garibaldi's arrival in the Eternal City. The Italian squadron now assembling at Ancona is within a day's sail of the Papal port of Civita-Vecchia, from whence troops might be despatched by railway in half a day to Rome, while a new railway from Ancona to Rome, *via* Foligno, was to have been inaugurated on the 14th ultimo, being actually the first cars connecting Rome with Northern and Western Italy, railways with Southern Italy having been established for some time past. Troops may now be moved within sixty hours from one end of the peninsula to the other, while the seaports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Syracuse, Palermo, Messina, Bari and Ancona are equally favorable for the transport of armies and for naval operations. Even in the event of the rails being torn up by the Papists, the expulsion of the Pope and his Cardinals would only be delayed a few days, and the National Government would quietly take possession of the ancient capital of Rome as Peers in their own right. These events are not as distant as may be imagined by slow-going people, and nothing is more calculated to inspire faith in their consummation than the fact of the onward march of Garibaldi.

☞ Mr. Gladstone, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, went to Manchester in Easter week to make a speech in behalf of suffrage reform. He drew largely from the lessons of the American war to show the strength of a republic. The United States, he said, had "developed an amount of heroism, a power of self-sacrifice, an energy, a perseverance, a forgetfulness of every personal interest, an amount of actual force arrayed and marshalled by the subjects in support of their chosen rulers, such as I know not where to seek for in the annals of the history of the world." Regarding democracy as "liberty, the extension to each man in his own sphere of every privilege and franchise that he can exercise with advantage to himself and safety to the State."

Referring to the combatants, Mr. Gladstone fell into a great error when he said that six millions fought against twenty millions. At the commencement of the war the rebels commanded the support and strength of fully twelve millions of people, and the republicans of nineteen. But the former stood on the defensive, and the latter were the assailants. Twelve millions of people ought to be a full match for twice their number of invaders. It is twice as hard and costly to invade a country like the South as to defend it.

But it may be said that the blacks should be deducted from the defensive strength of the rebels. Not at all. During the first half of the war they contributed more aid to the rebellion by their labor than any equal number of insurgents. During the third and fourth years of the struggle the blacks began to contribute labor and arms to the Union cause, to some extent; but down to the termination of the war a majority of the negro population were held in bondage and made to work for the Confederate cause. Mr. Gladstone should also bear in mind that the North was not a unit for the prosecution of the war at any of its stages. During the first eighteen months the Democratic party gave a moderate but qualified support to the National cause. But from the moment an anti-slavery policy was resolved upon they became malignant Copperheads, and made all the opposition to the prosecution of the war in their power. And as late as August, 1864, in solemn National Convention, they declared the war a failure and predicted the success of the insurgents. All the aid and support rendered to the Union cause by the blacks was more than offset by the aid and comfort given to the rebels by the Copperhead party of the North. What won the contest was the greater tenacity, hold on and pluck of our soldiers, and the superior mechanical resources of the North which supplied our troops with abundance of materials of war, and supplies of all kinds. It was the free-labor system of the North that crushed the slave labor system. Notwithstanding the latter embraced the strength of twelve millions of people in its defense.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Question.

A New Source of Complication—The French Guarantees.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The public has no doubt lived under the impression, since the publication of the Mexican correspondence, that there would be an absolute end of our complications with France, arising out of the Mexican question, with the withdrawal of French troops from Mexican soil, in the course of the next two years, formally agreed to by the French Government in consideration of the promise of non-intervention, *after the evacuation*, on the part of our Government. But a close examination of that portion of the correspondence submitted to Congress, not yet published in the public prints, has satisfied me that Mr. Seward, though he has been eminently successful, has not yet accomplished a complete success, removing entirely all ground for difficulties, now and hereafter, with France in connection with Mexican affairs.

The attention of your readers has already been directed by telegraph to certain facts disclosed by the correspondence, that warrant an appprehension of renewed complications at no distant day in view of the guarantees of indemnity, exacted by the Emperor of France from Maximilian, for services rendered in establishing the latter's throne, in the terms of the convention for the withdrawal of the French troops. On the 10th of January last, M. Drouyn de Lhuys submitted a memorandum or informal proposition of a basis for an understanding with the United States concerning the action of the two Governments toward Mexico. In that memorandum the following passage occurs: "In Mexico, we hope to obtain before long the guarantees, which we have sought, and which are to complete our final arrangements with the Emperor Maximilian. At that moment the mission of our troops will be accomplished and they can return to France."

In a despatch dated Jan. 11, Minister Bigelow, referring to a conversation he had with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the same day upon the subject of this memorandum says: "I asked M. Drouyn de Lhuys if he could give me an idea of the guarantees he hoped to obtain from Mexico. *He said he did not, of course, expect to get the money owing to them, but they hoped for something which they might regard as an equivalent.*

It thus appears that the French Government was fully determined not to withdraw its troops until it had secured from Maximilian the guarantees above alluded to. The despatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of April 3d, communicated by the latter to the Secretary of State, however, simply announces that the Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico, in three detachments—the first being intended to depart in the month of November, 1866, the second in March, 1867, and the third in the month of November of the same year. But it does not state the nature of the guarantees that were to form the inducement and motive for the withdrawal of the French troops, and the exaction of which, together with the arrangement of the time and manner of evacuation, according to the statement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, formed the object of the accomplished mission of Baron Saillard to Maximilian.

Now it is evident, that the fulfilment of the promise of non-intervention, made on the part of the United States, will have to depend upon the character of these guarantees, and that if they should prove to be of a character, that would give France a continued hold upon Mexican affairs, the evacuation of Mexican territory by French troops would not close the Mexican question as between the United States and France. The last mails from Europe brought us statements of English and French newspapers to the effect, that these guarantees were to be the continuance, under French control, of the seaports of Mexico. If this should prove true, it is clear that this circumstance will give rise to new entanglements between the United States and France. It will not be safe at all events, to consider the danger of trouble with the latter country definitely removed until the nature of Maximilian's guarantees to Napoleon will have transpired.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, as quoted above, told Mr. Bigelow, that France did not expect to get the money owing to her; but hoped to obtain an equivalent. That its first negative expectation is but too well founded, is shown by the fact, that since the establishment of Maximilian in Mexico, the *debt of that country has increased from eighty to over two hundred millions, and that the current expenditures of the imperial pretender are, including the interest on the public debt, at the rate of fifty millions per annum, while the receipts do not exceed twelve millions.* As to M. Drouyn de Lhuys' hope for an equivalent, for the amount of French treasure sunk in the Emperor's Mexican venture, the fact, that it will not be less than one thousand millions of francs, or two hundred millions of dollars, at the time the last French troops are to leave Mexico, warrants the supposition, that it will be of a kind calling for the interference of the United States to prevent the spoliation of Mexico for the replenishment of the French exchequer.

THE HOPPS MURDER.

Letter from Hon. John M. Wilson.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to a remarkable editorial in this morning's issue upon the "Hopps trial," which in my judgment is calculated, if not designed to increase the prejudice already existing in the community, in relation to the stricken old man whose trial has just closed by a verdict of "not guilty," sustaining the issue of insanity at the time of committing the homicide. As my existence was ignored, I have no reason to complain. It is proper that the public should know that upon rendering the verdict, I stated that when the jury was impannelled, from the fact of the former conviction, and from what I had heard, I had a strong conviction of the prisoner's guilt, but from the evidence on the trial I was satisfied that he was acting under a delusion, and was unconscious of the nature of the act at the time of the homicide, and that I fully concurred in the finding of the jury. The most remarkable part of the editorial, is that which assumes to give the substance of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hopps case. It is in these words: "Nothing else could have been expected after "the recent decision of the Supreme Court, "delivered at the end of a former trial of "Hopps, to the effect that all men (or at least "all murderers,) are presumed to be insane "until the contrary is proved." There is no such language in the opinions of Chief Justice Caton or Justice Breese, and I hazard nothing in saying, that no intelligent lawyer would give such a construction to any language used by either Justice.

The case decides, as I understand it, that when insanity is set up as a defence for an act otherwise criminal, and proof is offered tending to establish it, the burden of proof of sanity is upon the State, and she is bound to make out sanity beyond a reasonable doubt; in other words, if there is a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the prisoner the jury should acquit. This is in harmony with the benign spirit of the common law in relation to human life, and is as old as the common law itself. As the word of God is part of the common law, courts properly recognise that all human acts will eventually meet their just recompense, and as the object of human punishment is not revenge, but is designed for the reformation of the offender, and the protection of society, in cases where guilt is doubtful, the law refuses to punish, leaving the supposed criminal to the justice of Him who is too wise to be deceived, and too just to permit iniquity to go unpunished.

If the Supreme Court erred in thus deciding, it was a decision on the side of mercy, which should in all honorable minds shield them from misrepresentation and prejudice. Judges Caton and Breese have spent long years upon the bench of the highest judicial tribunal in the State, and for a pitiful compensation have given to the State the results of their long experience and eminent judicial talent without a stain upon their ermine, and as I have long been a personal friend of both gentlemen, and as Judge Caton is in Europe, with no opportunity to defend himself, I thought it due to him at least that I should guard the public mind against unjust prejudice, which your article is calculated to excite. If any one thing is more important to the public than any other, it is that the people should have confidence in the Courts, and in my judgment a public journalist who attacks without cause, the judicial tribunals of our country, is doing his utmost to destroy the main pillar upon which republican institutions rest.

If the law is wrong, the people have a remedy through its Legislature. If it is desirable that the question of Life and Death should be decided in some other manner than by jury of twelve men, let the law be so changed; but let editors beware how they prejudice the public mind against the Judiciary or those who by the testimony of the most scientific professional men are proved to be stricken of God and bereft of reason.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Presiding Judge on the second trial of William Hopps.
April 30th, 1866.

☞ Gov. Jenkin, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation suspending the State tax on liquors for the first quarter of 1866, and Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation, making the Penal Code, [illegible] for its [illegible] as the [illegible], operative after the first of June.

WOOL.

Its Trade and Manufacture.

Increase of the Wool-Clip of the Northwest—Where the Wool is Raised—Immense Profits of Wool Growing—Capabilities of the Northwest—The Value of Wool in Past and Present Years—The Wool Trade of Chicago—Cloth Manufacture—Its Processes and Results—The Woollen Mills of the Northwest, Etc.

The subject taken up for treatment in the present article is one the magnitude of which few of the people of the Northwest conceive, and few appreciate what an immense source of revenue, what a very corner-stone in our prosperity it really is. The subject is the wool trade and woollen cloth manufacture of the Northwest. It is within but a few years that it has begun the attainment of its present importance, but the progress in that time has been one of astonishing rapidity. No longer since than in 1862, the entire wool clip of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa was only 10,150,000 lbs., while last year those same States yielded [illegible] lbs., and the clip of the present season is estimated at from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 of pounds. The

INCREASE OF THE CLIP

from year to year, in the past four years, is stated as follows, on the authority of one of the leading wool firms of this city, Messrs. Lawless & Brooks, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information on this subject:

	1862. lbs.	1863. lbs.	1864. lbs.	1865. lbs.
Illinois	5,800,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Wisconsin	2,200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Iowa	2,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Minnesota	150,000	200,000	250,000	450,000
Total	10,150,000	14,700,000	19,250,000	24,450,000

The yield of the present year may be safely estimated at four millions of pounds above that of last year.

WHERE RAISED.

The wool crop of these States comes in great part from particular sections of each—not from the States at large in anything like even proportion from their several counties. Thus Illinois wool comes mainly from the northern and central portions of the State, Wisconsin wool from the southern part, and Iowa from the eastern and southern portions. It would, therefore, be very difficult, if not impossible, to localise the numbers of sheep from which this vast yield of wool is obtained, any more closely than by States, and the reported numbers in each State are:

Illinois	2,500,000
Wisconsin	1,300,000
Iowa	1,800,000
Minnesota	120,000

By the United States census of 1860, Illinois had, at that time, only [illegible] sheep, and the other States proportionately less.

ITS PROFIT.

It needs no argument of ours to show how vast is the field still open on our great Western prairies for the further increase of this profitable branch of agriculture, nor can it require any formal array of facts to show how immensely more profitable sheep husbandry can be made here, than in the Eastern States, where land is no better yet costs from five to fifty times as much. It is now a conceded fact that sheep are, for the prairie farmer, much more profitable than horses, cattle or swine, and it needs no gift of prophecy to predict that within a few years more this Western country will be the great wool field of the world. In addition to our vast range of rich pasturage, the strongest encouragement to wool growers will be found in the fact of the great reduction in its cost of transportation, in proportion to its value, to the seaboard,—below that of every other product of the farm. Even before the war it cost eighty per cent of the value of wheat to send it from here to New York, pork thirty per cent, and beef twenty per cent, while the cost of transportation of wool to the same market was only four per cent. During, and since the war, the relative proportions have been still greater. Although this product is generally purchased from the farmer at his own door, still the cost of transportation is to him a matter of serious moment, as it exerts a direct influence upon the price which he obtains. Some farmers have objected to the raising of sheep, that the young were difficult to rear, and that great care was required to protect the old from the severe storms which howl across our Western prairies. As experience is obtained, however, they find these difficulties in a great measure less than they were before willing to believe.

The varieties of sheep reared in the Northwest, mainly Spanish and French Merinos and grade sheep, averaging half and three quarters blood, are all hardy. Their young are hardy, and with a little care at first are easily reared, and a little ingenuity and small expense will provide sufficient shelter for the adults of the flock, both in winter and summer. The Spaniards have a pithy proverb that wherever the foot of the sheep touches, the land turns into gold, and our farmers are rapidly appreciating the wisdom of the saying and profiting by its lesson. A writer on this subject, graphically says: "Thus have started a large majority of the pioneer sheep farmers of the new States. The new settler builds a little log house for himself and wife to sleep in—a rail pen covered with prairie grass, for his 'team' and his cow, if he is so fortunate as to own such luxuries,—a high yard for a fold, and then he is ready to commence wool growing. And in ten years he can count more sheep and sometimes more dollars worth of property than his eastern competitor, who commenced with everything prepared to his hand. The rail pen gives place to the stable, and the uncovered fold yard is succeeded by the fold yard and spacious sheds. Fine fields of domestic grass for spring and fall feed, and of luxuriant corn for winter feed, surround the comfortable farm house. Noble flocks of thousands are driven up nightly by his boys and by the 'hired men,' who in five years more, will be flock-masters themselves."

THE VALUE

of wool has fluctuated greatly since its culture was commenced in this country, but has never sunk below figures highly remunerative to the farmer. As early as 1807 and 1808 full-blood Merino wool sold in the East for $1.00 per pound, and in 1809 it rose to about $2.00, and so continued through the war of 1812, choice lots bringing as high as $2.50 per pound, but in 1815 it again sunk to a comparatively low price. In 1830 coarse to medium was worth 30@45c per pound, and fine from 60@70c. Coming down to more modern times we find that during the recent rebellion, wool, which had previously borne quite a moderate valuation, once more leaped almost to the "war prices" of 1812. The increase and decrease during the war is stated as follows, for medium grade:

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
40@50c	60@75c	70c@$1.10	[illegible]

The average value of wool at farmers' doors, during the last year, was, in Illinois 50c, in Wisconsin 55c, and in Iowa 50c. This would show as the actual money value of the wool clip of 1865 in the four States, the yield of which has been given, counting their entire clip as medium, the large sum of $[illegible], and of this $5,800,000 from this State of Illinois, which in 1860, according to the census, only produced about 169,110 pounds of wool. If this is not rapid growth, it would be interesting to see something which might claim to be so considered. From present indications, it is deemed by wool-buyers probable that the prevailing prices for the clip of the present year will be, Minnesota 33c, Illinois and Iowa 35c, and Wisconsin 37c. This is of course, however, a matter of uncertainty, the prices being in no wise fixed thus early in the season.

THE WOOL TRADE OF CHICAGO

is already very large, and is each year increasing in importance proportionably to the increase in the yield of wool in those States which would naturally tend toward this as their principal market. Last year, the amount of the season's clip passing through the hands of our dealers, was about nine millions of pounds, and of this seven-eighths were consumed here, or passed into the various woollen mills of the Northwest, which now look to Chicago for most of their stock, instead of, as in years past, having to buy per force from Eastern markets, those of New York or Boston, and by the added cost of handling and transportation, seriously interfere with their power to compete with Eastern manufacturers. This leads us directly to the subject of

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

As it may be necessary, in the course of this article, to make use of some peculiar technical phrases or words with which the general reader may not be thoroughly familiar—as there no doubt are many to whom the processes of cloth-making are among the profoundest mysteries—a description and explanation thereof will therefore doubtless prove interesting to the numerous "general reader." We say "numerous," it being well understood that the TRIBUNE's "general reader" is quite a noun of multitude.

It is but a few years since the cloth-making of the Northwest was confined to coarse jeans, satinets and rough flannels, small in aggregate quantity, and quite enough still of such quality. The manufacture was carried on, not as a specialty—as a great business in itself—but as a mere adjunct to wool-carding, being generally, if not always, conducted in "carding factories," and made secondary to that more important, as it was then deemed, branch of the trade. An old proverb assures us that "millers' horses are always fat" and the shadowy suspicions of surreptitious "tolls" taken from the "grist," conveyed in that sentence, might have had a companion thought, if the system of conduct of those early mills had been made a subject for severe investigation. At least farmers and wool growers thought so, and that amounted to about the same thing. At one time several carding factories gave up the little cloth business they carried on from a fear of injury to their recognized trade, without compensation in the new branch. Still, the want of factories was severely felt. Men appreciated the impolicy of sending their wool hundreds of miles away, to an Eastern market, to be manufactured and returned to them with the cost of transportation and the profits of two, three, or perhaps a half dozen handlers added on. It was found too that much of the Eastern goods were dishonestly made,—that "flocks" and "shoddy" entered very largely into the composition of the cheaper and middling grades of their manufactures. Every one who took the trouble to think a moment upon the subject, felt convinced that cloth manufactories in this section of the country would supply a positive want and the enterprise of their establishment would be crowned with immediate and signal success. The correctness of this judgment has been proven by experience. One by one "woollen-mills" sprang up in this and adjacent States, separate from their old time overshadowing allies, the "carding" factories, and each as it came into being was regarded with favor and rewarded with profit by the public until we now have in the proper Northwestern States, no less than fourteen mills of importance, capable of working up the immense aggregate amount of fully 2,000,000 pounds of wool per annum in cloths of various kinds. Not only can they work up this amount, but they can, and do, make of it a class of fabrics fully equal, if not superior to any goods turned out by Eastern manufacturers and scarcely inferior even to those of Europe. In one point our Western goods excel the Eastern by far, and that is their honesty. No false material is foisted on here to add weight to good; no means are employed to give superb finish to inferior stuffs, but all is fairly and honorably what it professes to be. It can scarcely be hoped that such a golden age of truth will last forever among our wool-workers. There may be a time in the future when greed of gain may demoralize them, and they too may employ the cunning devices of the wise men of the East, but, "thank goodness," as the old ladies say, that time is not yet. Nearly, if not quite every manufacturer of woollen goods in the Northwest is represented in the immense stock of goods now held by Messrs. Bowen Bros. of this city, themselves interested in one woollen mill, that at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and a brief inspection of this stock and comparison with fabrics of the same grades brought from the East and imported from Europe, will satisfy any one that we have claimed for our Western manufacturers nothing which does not belong to them. For the reasons before stated, we propose describing how these "honest" goods are made, and will sketch the arrangements and processes of one mill, that at Springfield, which is believed to be perhaps the most extensive, and certainly one of the most perfect in the West. This selection is made, not for the purpose of any special notice of this particular establishment, but because the modus operandi of manufacture is in all cases precisely the same, and this one is the best adapted for its clear and full understanding of any one in our State. The one at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is in some respects fully equal to this, and bids fair to surpass it; but it is out of Illinois, and is not now so perfect or varied in its capabilities.

THE SPRINGFIELD WOOLLEN MILL,

owned by Messrs. Dickerman & Co., began some thirty years ago, as a small "custom carding mill," run by ox-power and located in a little wooden building, about where the present magnificent mill now stands, on the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets. It was nothing but a carding mill, up to 1858, when the first cloth machinery was put in, but so rapidly did the new branch grow that in 1860 it was found necessary to put up a splendid brick building, five stories in height and covering a couple of lots, to accommodate the cloth factory, and even these increased boundaries did not prove sufficient, for an important addition was made last fall. The amount of money now invested in building and machinery is estimated at about $150,000. At this present time, a large quantity of new machinery is being put up, and by the time the new wool crop comes in, the capacity of the mill will be double what it has heretofore been. What this capacity is may be shown by the fact that the average monthly work of the factory, running at its full extent, with the new machinery, will be about 25,000 yards per month of cloths of all kinds, fine cassimeres, satinets, jeans, flannels and blankets. In addition to this a large quantity of stocking yarn is constantly being made here. Although only running at two-thirds capacity last year, the earnings of the mill amounted to about $70,000. About fifty hands run the mill up to its limit, but in slack time thirty-five are enough to manage the old stock of machinery. In order to understand properly the great variety of processes through which the wool has to pass, it may be well to follow it in all its successive stages, from

RAW MATERIAL

up to the finished goods. As the wool comes in from the growers, it is stored in a large room on the second floor, where it is to undergo the process of clipping, [illegible] portant of all through which it is to pass, as upon the accuracy of judgment, experience of touch and keenness of perception among the workmen here, depend in great measure all the subsequent values of the manufactured goods. Each fleece comes in the form of a tightly rolled bundle, firmly bound together by strong twine, and when opened seems a rough irregular sheet of discolored wool, tangled and knotted with dirt and burs to an extent which appears to any one but a wool-worker most unpromising for any good to come out of such a Nazareth. It is to be regretted that Western farmers are not more careful in the preparation of their wool for the market, as the state in which they put it up very seriously depreciates its value. Their first precaution should be to keep their sheep clean during the winter—to overcome the delusion that some seem to entertain that any place is good enough for a sheep which will keep the wind from him, however filthy its floor may be. Their next care should be to clip from the fleece at least a fair proportion of the burs and tags which adhere to it after shearing. By these means they would raise the value of their wool three or four cents per pound, and make it rate in the market with New York and Ohio, both of which now command much better prices than Illinois.

To return from the fleece-grower to the fleece. The weight of the fleeces varies greatly; but the average seems to be, of Minnesota wool three-and-a-half pounds, Wisconsin and Iowa four, and Illinois four-and-a half to five pounds. As each dirty bundle is unbound, it is spread out upon a great sloping table, where an experienced workman attacks it with rapid and dexterous snips of a huge pair of shears. About five per cent in weight he cuts off and casts aside as worthless filth and refuse, and the remainder of the fleece he divides into seven distinct grades of clear wool and two grades of "tribs" or tags, coarse and fine. It is hard for an inexperienced person to see the slightest difference between the grades as they are snipped apart and carefully sorted, and the workmen, deftly wielding their sharp shears, seem somehow to do it by instinct rather than reason. You are handed two tufts of wool, which to your eyes seem quite alike in quality, and learn to your surprise that one is "number one" and the other "number five," or perhaps "six." Then the mystery of the intervening grades becomes more unfathomable. Of course, the fineness and evenness of the fibre govern the selections, but there seems to be no definite rule for determining these, other than the eye and touch of the clipper. Small boxes receive the separated tags and tufts, and as they are filled their contents are transferred to huge bins and bales in an adjoining store-room, to await the process of manufacture. From these bins, the wool required is tumbled down a narrow hatchway or slide into the basement to undergo scouring, or, more plainly, thorough washing. In a vat filled with a hot solution of soap and soda ash, it is soaked and stirred until its impurities are removed, and then an attendant, armed with a long fork, picks it out wisp by wisp, carefully, and spreads it on an endless band, which carries it up to a pair of large iron rollers, between which, at a pressure of about four tons, the water is squeezed out of it. The average time of soaking in this vat is about twenty minutes. After going through the rollers it is rewashed in clean water, and by this process made quite white and clean, ready for the dying vats, which are located in the same room. There are three vats which are used for any desired colors other than blue, and one big tub devoted exclusively to blue. The mere coloring of wool is too generally known, in its recipes and manner, to be worth description here. Suffice it to say that, after being dyed here, it is dried, and then is ready for the "picker." This noisy, dusty machine is stowed away up in the fifth story, and its work is to open out the compressed and tangled fibres of the wool. It also knocks out of it vast quantities of colored dust which the dying materials have left in it. The "picker" is not unlike a small threshing machine, except that there is no grain shute and the wool is thrown out into a small closed room instead of tossed out in the open air from carriers. It is now very loose and dry—too dry for working—and as a measure preparatory to its further progress, it is greased with lard oil. About four quarts of oil are used on each hundred weight of wool. The next step, that of

CARDING

is carried on on the floor below the "picker," the wool being dropped down here through small slides. In the process of carding, the wool passes through what is termed "a set" of three carding machines and this factory has no less than five of these sets. The first machine through which it passes is called the "first breaker." The wool is fed into this machine from a table at one end in a given quantity of from ten to fourteen ounces at a time, according to the weight of the "roll" to be made. From the other end the carded wool comes out in a long roll, soft, fleecy and fluffy looking—strongly resembling, if it chance to be blue, the delicate wreathes of smoke which reflective smokers love to puff from their lips. From forty to forty-eight of these long rolls each wound upon a gigantic spool, are ranged on a rack before the "second breaker," a machine which undoes all the preceding one has done and does it over again, winding the soft roll it makes upon a spool, as the other did before, in sloping lines diagonal to the axle of the spool and not at right angles with it. The object of this second working is to make the thread more even by compensating among so many rolls from the first, for the inequalities which might chance to be in one or two. The last machine in the set is the "condenser" or "finisher," as it is variously termed, which, taking in forty threads from as many spools off the "second breaker," turns them out again still forty separate threads, no longer than before but now compressed into tight rolls of little more than two or three diameters of the thickness of the threads to be spun from them. The forty threads as they come off are all wound together on the "jack-spool" ready for spinning. Without a series of engravings and almost interminable space for explanation it would be impossible to describe one of these carding machines. An ocean of such words as "the fancy," "the doffer," "main cylinder," "worker," "stripper," "tumbler," "feed rollers," "rub rollers," &c., stun the inquirer after truth on his first venture into this seeming chaos of mechanical information and without he be a wool worker, he will, as we do, give it up in disgust. Yet the actual operation of these machines is so simple that one boy tends each set, and seems too to have quite an easy time to do it. If given to dilation and expanding of self-evident facts, we might find here a fine text for a disquisition on the progress of the age in which we live, as instanced in the contrast of this carding machine with the hand-cards by which the wool was, not many generations since, prepared for the antique and now almost obsolete spinning wheel. While we have gone off in this digression, the condenser's quota of half a dozen jack-spools laden with rolls, has been turned off and we may next inspect the next process, that of

SPINNING.

This is performed on what are termed "spinning-jacks," great machines taking up a great deal of room and conveying a lively impression of scatteredness and disconnectedness of parts. It does not seem clear why one spinning machine should be called a "jennet," another a "mule" and a third a "jack." It does seem that more ornamental beasts might have been chosen for the perpetuation of their names in this way or to stand sponsors for the offspring of inventors' brains. Certainly not even the most fertile imagination could have fancied a resemblance in either machine to the beasts named,—or, for that matter, to any other. Leaving out of the question the etymology of the word, and returning to the fact, the "jacks" spin two hundred and forty threads at one time. One part of the machine, that in which are ranged the half dozen long spools brought from the "condenser," remains stationary and the other part, which is the carriage for the spindles, is moved back and forth, a distance of seven feet on a railway laid for it. Each thread is fastened to a spindle when the two parts of the machine are together and then the carriage being run back draws out a length of seven feet of each thread simultaneously—this length is twisted by an arrangement of machinery beneath the spindles in the carriage. The amount of twisting is regulated by a setting-wheel, the pins of which touch a reversing apparatus and at exactly the proper point the action is stopped and the carriage runs back, the hidden apparatus in the bottom of the carriage at the same time being caused so to change its action as to roll up the length of thread now spun, as the spindles are tumbled forward. The thread thus spun is quite fine and three strands of it, or even four are twisted together to make stocking yarn. This is done on two machines, technically denominated a "twister" and "reeler." The names of both sufficiently denote their uses. One girl tends both these, and with their aid is able to turn off eighty pounds of stocking yarn per diem. Of the "jacks" mentioned, this establishment has at present three at work, but will in a very short time have three others, which are now in the building, set up. The six "jacks" will keep seventy looms at work on the coarser grades of cloths, jeans, etc., or forty on fine cassimeres. One man tends each jack.

WEAVING

is naturally the step next following spinning, and here it is that the real taste and talent of the manufacturer is displayed. There is one preparatory process even in this advanced stage, which the homely flannel, the unostentatious jean, and the lordly cassimere, all have to undergo. The "warper" is the starting point for the divergent destinies of each. This "warper" is a contrivance for putting on the beam of the loom the many threads, from eight hundred to three thousand in number, according to the kind and quality of the goods required in the warp. Before it the required number of spindles from the "jack" are ranged in a semi-circular rack, and the thread from each is drawn off regularly in its place on the beam. This is the final preparation for the looms. The looms might be made, alone, a subject for a lengthy chapter, did not the very magnitude of the topic forbid it. There are in this factory two "Crompton," one "Wooster," eight "Jenks," one "blanket" and ten "Stafford" looms, twenty-two in all, and they are nearly as many more, twelve "Staffords" and the others "Cromptons," in the building ready to be put up and which will be at work in a few weeks. The "Crompton" is pronounced by wool manufacturers the best cloth loom in the world. It is supplied with an arrangement of "pattern chains," by means of which an endless variety of the most intricate patterns may be woven. The only loom which is capable of the same multiplicity of variations is the "Jacquard," but this is open to the objection that the "cards" which regulate the pattern it weaves, have to be punched out new for each pattern, and are both difficult to obtain and very costly. The system of the "Crompton," on the other hand, consisting of chains, with little pins set in them, involves no expense and may be readily changed at will, and there is no pattern woven in cloth goods which it is not capable of producing. The grand specialty of the Jacquard loom is carpet-weaving, but the Crompton, an American invention by the way, stands unrivalled in the general uses of a woollen factory. Speaking of patterns, the remembrance occurs to us of a new and strange kind of cloth, and no less dishonest than strange, which the vagaries of some Eastern manufacturers have brought forth. Viewing it in the web, it seems to the uninitiated to have threads woven in all possible directions through it. The orthodox ideas of warp and woof are set at defiance by threads along, across, and at all possible angles in it, and the manner of its manufacture is a mystery. Yet nothing can be simpler. The odd effect is given by the twisting together in a loose and soft thread of several different colors and the recurrence in web of these gives the eccentric appearance. But these goods are soft and wear badly. The "Jenks" are supplied with "pattern cams" which in some measure answer the same purpose as the chains of the Crompton, but are not susceptible of the same infinity of change. The "Stafford" looms weave plain work, such as "Kentucky jeans" and "six-leaved twill." The "blanket" loom, as its name indicates, is a ponderous machine for fabricating blankets, with no particular nicety of character or arrangement about it. The "Wooster" is for weaving goods of extra width, other than blankets. The "Jenks" and "Stafford" looms do not require much attention when once properly set going, and one girl conveniently tends two of them. The "Cromptons" however require more constant and particular notice when engaged in pattern work, and each loom demands the unremitting vigilance of an expert weaver. One of the greatest niceties in the work of weaving patterns, is to prevent injury to the pattern by the breaking of a thread. In plain goods, if a thread breaks, all that is necessary is to pick it out and go ahead, but in pattern weaving if a thread breaks, not only it but all behind it, back to exactly the corresponding thread in the last preceding pattern must be picked out, or "the very mischief" is played with the whole piece. Another and still greater requirement for patience, care and judgment is the setting of patterns for the looms, and this is only entrusted to the most experienced workmen, and generally the Superintendent of the factory. Here, the work is done by Mr. John Byron, now Superintendent in this factory, but formerly holding the same position in the celebrated Steam Woollen Mills of Utica, N. Y. He has done little or nothing else than pattern setting for the past twenty years, and is believed to possess unsurpassed, if not unrivalled skill in this specialty. We have already spent too much time in this department, and as we have now seen the goods woven, will follow them and see them go through the final process of

FINISHING FOR THE MARKET.

This is done in the commodious basement of the main building, entering which, we find great heaps of goods, both plain and of the half-dozen varied patterns of cloth which the factory is now making. The strange-looking machinery employed in the work is all going busily, too. Each piece of goods is first gone over by a keen-eyed young woman, whose business it is to hunt for knots or inequalities, and who looks as if she would enjoy a snip at the very smallest knot. After passing her rigorous inspection and sharp treatment, the cloth is scoured and then goes to the "fulling mill," where, with a liberal application of soft soap and water it is effectually pounded by two huge wooden trip hammers, striking alternately side by side in a deep trough. The object of this is to thicken the body of the cloth. A piece which goes in here thirty-six inches in width, comes out very much thicker and more solid, but only twenty-seven inches wide, the remainder having somehow been washed or "fulled" in. All-woollen goods also lose from eight to twelve per cent of their length. The next ordeal after the fulling-mill is the "gig," a contrivance for raising a "nap" on the surface of the cloth. This is done by a huge cylinder covered with "teasles"—sharp hooked things like gigantic burrs—very much like those [illegible] stones of the "cat-tail grass" [illegible] do much abound in New Jersey. These "teasles" are now grown in large quantities in this country, but those which come from France are said to be much better, their spines being stronger and therefore serviceable much longer. No sooner is the "nap" raised on the surface than the cloth-maker discovers he doesn't want it there, and straightway the cloth goes through a "shearing" machine called a "shearer," in which the web, tightly drawn, is brought to the surface of a swiftly revolving cylinder of sharp knives that the "nap" is cleared off. The work of adjusting this machine, and of managing it so as to thoroughly do that required of it, without cutting the web, is one of great nicety. Thorough brushing is the next operation the cloth undergoes, and the last is pressing between hot plates, and this last fits it for the market. It is now rolled, bundled and piled with much more which has previously run the same gauntlet, in the great store room of the factory, ready for any orders and ready at any time to bear a favorable comparison with any of the Eastern goods of its class. Each piece is on the average twenty-five yards in length and twenty-seven inches in width. The finishing of the blankets is a much simpler matter, all that is done to them being scouring and bleaching, the latter effected by hanging up in a tight room amid brimstone fumes, over night.

In the processes which we have described, one hundred pounds of raw Illinois wool yield but about forty-five pounds of cloth, and Ohio wool (a better quality) fifty-five pounds. Where the manufacture stops at the "stocking-yarn" stage, fifty or sixty pounds of yarn are obtained from the hundred of raw wool. It will be understood that where we speak of forty-five pounds of cloth, we mean that much good, solid, honest western goods. Eastern manufacturers sometimes boast, privately, of foisting "flocks," (sheared nap) or shoddy, to such an extent upon their goods as to make a piece which, as woven, weighs but six ounces to the yard, weigh when finished fourteen ounces. The temptation to this dishonest mode of giving superior "body" is very strong, as may readily be understood from the fact that while wool is worth fifty cents per pound, "flock" is worth from seven to twenty-five cents per pound, according to its grade. Some of the Eastern cabinet factories use, it is said, more "flock" than wool, importing it in large quantities from Germany and England. Where wool is employed altogether, the average increase of value by manufacture is three or four times the original value of the wool. In olden times the increase used to be only about double, and although the increase in price of wool has been very slight, the increase in value of labor and machinery has been very great. We have thus given a full sketch of the manner of cloth-making in one factory, and as that one will, with excessively slight modifications or variations, apply to all, we will now simply note the extent of the other woollen mills of the Northwest.

THE CEDAR RAPIDS MILLS,

located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were established last August, by an incorporated company, with a capital of $75,000. It was the design in putting up these mills that they should make a specialty of fine plain cassimeres, and upon them depend for reputation, although carrying on the flannel and jeans branch of the manufacture at the same time. They have made no endeavors in the fancy or pattern cassimere line, but stuck steadily to the plain fabrics with a persistency and determination which has already achieved a full meed of their success. Their machinery was chosen for its absolute perfection for the purposes for which it was designed, without regard to cost, and the very best workmen in Eastern mills were selected to carry on the manufacture. Messrs. Bowen Bros., of Nos. 19 and 21 Lake street, who are also agents for other manufacturers, have in their store some goods made by these mills, which are equal in evenness of texture, firmness of the wool, solidity of body and elegance of finish, to any cassimere made in, or even imported to, this country. Rival manufacturers, who have had the benefit of thirty and even forty years of experience to ripen their judgments, admit these goods to be the best in the line which they have ever seen. Specimens of the plain cassimeres from these mills are to be sent to the next World's Fair in Paris, and it is confidently expected that, if we may judge of what they will have to compete with from the specimens of foreign goods we import, America will have another leaf to add to the laurels which have already crowned her industry and skill. The extent of these Cedar Rapids Mills is as yet not very great, comprising only two sets of machinery, and having capacity for working only about 75,000 pounds of wool per annum, but with such a reputation as they have gained, increased capacity will speedily become a matter of necessity. Some of our leading Chicago merchants are stockholders in these mills.

MINNEAPOLIS WOOLLEN MILLS.

These mills are situated at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and are among the most extensive of the Northwest, having capacity for working up 350,000 pounds of wool annually. They were started in November, 1854, by Messrs. Eastman, Gibson & Co., their present owners, upon a capital of $150,000, and are now employed in the manufacture of fancy and plain grey cassimeres and fancy flannels, almost entirely. The specimens of their goods exhibited by Chicago merchants, show that in point of taste and skill, they rank among the very best in the market. Their machinery consists of four "sets" and thirty-six looms, of which twelve are broad, for the weaving of fancy flannels and double width goods, and twenty-four narrow for the weaving of fancy and plain cassimeres. As a motor for the machinery of these mills, water is used instead of steam, a "head" of thirty-five feet on the Mississippi River being attainable here, from the falls of St. Anthony.

THE ALTON WOOLLEN MILLS

at Alton, Ill., are the property of a company, and have invested in the building, stock and machinery about $100,000. They are quite a young enterprise, having been started no longer since than August 1865, but bid fair to become ere long, among the most prominent of our Western mills, in the success they have already achieved, and the excellence of the work they perform are any guarantee of their future. They contain three "sets" of machinery of the best patterns, for the classes of work on which they have thus far been employed, the making of plain cassimeres, flannels and jeans. They have thus far made no fancy cassimeres, but will probably go into this branch, also, ere long. The capacity of these mills is calculated at 130,000 pounds of wool per annum, although they could be crowded up to a considerably higher figure.

THE JANESVILLE WOOLLEN MILLS

at Janesville, Wisconsin, were built in 1861, and like those at Alton have three sets of machinery. Their capacity, however, is not deemed quite so great, being reckoned at 125,000 pounds of wool per annum. They are owned by Mr. F. Whittaker, and the cost of the building and machinery is estimated at $65,000. Their work has heretofore been plain all-wool cassimeres and jeans; they are, however, about to commence on a more extensive scale the manufacture of flannels. Water is the motive power used.

THE ROCKFORD WOOLLEN MILLS

at Rockford, Illinois, owned by J. & W. Dyson, are among the younger in the business, having only been established about the first of October last. They are by no means extensive, having only one "set" of machinery, and being only capable of working up 50,000 pounds of wool per annum, but their success thus far has been so encouraging as to induce hope of seeing their facilities vastly extended at no distant day. The amount invested in them is but $30,000.

THE MOLINE WOOLLEN MILLS

at Moline, Ill., were started by G. H. Shaw in October, 1864, but their proprietorship passed in October last into the hands of Messrs. Shaw & Lobdell. The amount invested in the enterprise is but $25,000 and they have only "two sets" of machinery, which cannot be very efficient, as the proprietors only report themselves able to work a little over 50,000 pounds of wool per annum. Steam is now used as their motive power but it is expected that before long water power will be obtained.

In addition to those mills which we have thus particularised, there are a number of others, from which it has been found impracticable to obtain any definite information. Their proprietors have been applied to by letter for similar information to that which we have given regarding the preceding, but have neglected to furnish the required facts. What is known of them here, we will therefore include under the head of

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Iowa City" mills, at Iowa City, Iowa, have four sets of machinery at work, and work up in cloths probably 150,000 pounds of wool annually. The "Davenport" mills, at Davenport, Iowa, have two sets of machinery, and are worked on a capital of $50,000. Capacity about 50,000 pounds per annum.

The "Rock Island" mills, at Rock Island, Ill., work on a capital of $30,000, have two sets of machinery, and their capacity is about 45,000 pounds of wool per annum.

At Beaver Dam, Wis., there is a woollen mill, with two sets of machinery, and having a capacity of about 40,000 pounds of wool per annum.

At Bentonsport, Iowa, a woollen mill, with two sets of machinery, has been established by an individual company.

At Dayton, Ill., there is an old-established mill, owned by J. P. Green & Co., which has the reputation of manufacturing some excellent goods. Its capacity and extent of machinery not reported.

At Maquoketa, Iowa, a new mill is just being started.

Nothing has been said of the wool trade and manufacture of our sister State Indiana, as she does not properly come under the head of a Northwestern State, but it may be remarked that she is "looking up" decidedly in this department. Woollen mills are now in operation at Fort Wayne, Rochester, South Bend, two at Laporte and others at [illegible] points, and one is being started at Tippecanoe town.

The wool subject is one which might be extended to an almost indefinite length, did our space admit of it, but in the foregoing we have endeavored to present as clearly as possible its main features. Enough has been shown to point out to not only the general reader, but to the business man and producer, the advantages to be derived from this great and growing trade—one which bids fair to prove at no distant day a very gold-mine for our rich Northwest.

STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

Dreadful Suffering Among the Poor in Alabama—Heart-rending Scenes of Distress.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, April 21st.]

The amount of suffering among the destitute of Alabama is not generally known. The people of Marshall and the counties around have been almost upon the point of starvation, and have probably been saved from such a death by the efforts of Senator Winston, Judge Wyeth, and other prominent citizens of North Alabama. A loan was effected in this city among the merchants of $10,000 to aid in supplying their wants, and the people of Huntsville, Nashville and Louisville have responded nobly to the calls made upon them. Other societies are in equally destitute circumstances. Col. Robert T. Smith, of Randolph, is now in this city, and from him we learn that scenes are witnessed daily in that county, that would draw tears from the stoutest heart. As many as three hundred women have been seen at one time around the court house, on days when rations were expected. Most of them walk from fifteen to twenty miles, and it must indeed be a case of great suffering that could cause tender females to undertake and undergo so much privation and suffering. The amount allowed by the Government has done much good, but it is not near enough to relieve the wants of the people.

It is distressing to know that such things exist in Alabama, but when attention is called to them, steps should be taken to prevent their longer continuance. We owe debts to the living as well as the dead, and nothing can appeal more eloquently to everything that is pure and holy in the human heart than the cry of anguish and distress from innocent women and helpless children. The State Commissioner, Hon. M. H. Cruikshank, is in Montgomery, and without consulting him we take the liberty of saying, that any contribution for the relief of the people of the State will be faithfully appropriated. He has been all over the State, knows the amount of destitution, and states it to be alarming and heart-rending. It is criminal to allow this state of things to exist, and we call upon the benevolent everywhere to at once act in this matter, and send on their contributions to Mr. Cruikshank, who will apply them in the right direction.

The Gold of the Richmond Banks.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 27th.]

We had hoped the question as to this gold was settled when the President decided that it was not "captured property," and directed its restoration to its owners. After this order, it seems some party stepped forward and promised to prove it was Confederate property, and thereupon the order was suspended. The facts appear to be fairly stated in the *Inquirer* of yesterday; and if they be, of which we have no doubt—the title of the banks to the coin is too plain for argument. The banks refused to lend the money to the Confederacy, but the State of Virginia borrowed $300,000, and placed it under the control of the Secretary of War, to be used for a specific purpose. The money was not taken from the banks before the evacuation of Richmond, nor from its officers afterwards, but remained with their other funds, and was carried to Georgia with them. Before General Johnston's surrender John C. Breckinridge gave an order for the money borrowed of the State to be returned to the banks, and it was so returned in the month of April, 1865. It remained in the custody of the banks' agents upwards of four months, and was recognized by several Federal Generals as the private property of the banks. It was carried to Washington and put on special deposit. When asked to return [illegible] named an investigation, and General Steadman, in charge of the military department of Georgia, was examined in person. He said he regarded and treated the coin as the banks' property, and that it never had been "captured," so far as he knew or had reason to believe. The President thereupon ordered it to be delivered to its owners.

At this point some intervenor filed a statement that he could prove, by specially named parties, that this coin belonged to the Confederate Government. The parties were examined, and failed to show any such fact; and now the effort is being made to prove it by the officers of the banks. They are honorable gentlemen, and will disclose the truth. Such gentlemen as Wm. H. McFarland, James Caskie, Wm. P. Strother, John W. Goddin, and the officers who accompanied the coin to the South, are incapable of misrepresentation; and the facts stated and to be stated by them will show that the Confederate Government had no contract with the banks by which it became entitled to their coin, but that its contract was with the *State of Virginia*; and when the agent of the War Department ascertained he could not use the fund as it was required to be used, he returned it to the banks in discharge of the bonds executed by the State for it. The case appears to us to be simply this: A. applies to B. to borrow (say) $100. B. declines to lend it to A. C. applies, saying he will borrow it, and lend it to A. for a given object, and gives his bond for it, but does not take it from B.'s supervision and control. Before it passes from B.'s power, A. says he cannot use the money as he intended, and tells B. to retain it and credit the amount on C.'s bond. The money is so retained by B. and he treats it as his own. Afterwards a creditor of A., who has obtained no lien on the fund while A. had power to use it, comes forward and claims it as A.'s property. What would such a claim be worth? Before any honest tribunal, knowing the law, not one cent, if the claim involved a million.

Whatever *others* may claim for the Government, we will not believe that the President and Secretary McCulloch will hold as the Government's property thus situated.

FROM MOBILE.

Ex-Pirate Semmes a Candidate for Office—Operation of the Test Oath—Difficulties of the Nationalist—Colored Schools Burned Out—Gov. Sharkey's Record—The Cotton Crop.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

MOBILE, Ala., April 13, 1866.

"Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Admiral Raphael Semmes," as one of our dailies hath it, is a candidate before the people of this county for the peaceful office of Judge of Probate. That he will be triumphantly elected is beyond any kind of doubt. It can hardly be considered a discreditable feature that the people of the South cling so closely to their naval and military heroes, and never let an opportunity miss of manifesting their appreciation in every possible and substantial manner. Old Semmes, a cowardly humbug as ever drew breath, lies close to all their hearts; for they know well the vital injuries he and others like him inflicted on American commerce. One of the most dangerous precedents that any war has ever made is the one which seems settled at present, by the practice of Grant toward Semmes, Lee and other conspicuous political and military rebel criminals, that their parole protects them from all past delinquencies and crimes. It was supposed, heretofore, that a parole was simply a military protection during war, but the settled course of the Government for the last twelve months has made it a much more important matter, which throws the veil of oblivion, if not pardon, over past and heinous crimes, the most of which are those that flourished so much here the past five years, perjury, rebellion and treason, and nearly every one of our conspicuous rebels have been guilty of all three.

The Government seems to be trying hard for a repeal of the test oath, which, it is sincerely hoped, will not be consented to by Congress, though the law has been as complete a dead letter in the South as could well be imagined. Neither the Postmaster General nor the Secretary of the Treasury have paid any sort of attention to it. There are plenty of men here who could conscientiously take it, but they are precisely the sort of men who don't get a chance. Our Union men who stuck out and remained here through the war, were harmless enough, God knows, carrying their lives in their hands from one day to another, and never daring to call their souls their own, but whether they should be persistently elbowed aside as they have been, and now are, for blatant, unrepentant, red handed rebels, ready any moment to do over again what they have already done, is a matter for the people of the North as well as the Government to consider.

Our only loyal organ here, the *Nationalist*, has had a hard time of it. It was established mainly by loyal blacks, that the people of the South might have some little chance to know what was going on on the other side. It has been next to impossible to get an office to print the paper, for of course none of the job offices would do it. It has been also extremely difficult to keep printers, at any wages. The followers of the "art preservative of all arts" are social beings, and couldn't stand being tabooed by their fellow *jours*, as they uniformly were, and after trying it awhile they would give up and quit. Then the forms have been mysteriously pied, and every other trick resorted to to discourage the publishers. It has been about as hard a matter to keep a building for a colored school. Fire, that inexorable element, has been the unfailing resort of the chivalry to keep their late chattels in their original ignorance. But Government officials have aided the schools somewhat. They have been for the last eight months, located in the Medical College, a fine building that it would hardly answer to burn up. Of course every effort is being used to get them out, and eventually they will be obliged to go. I hardly think colored schools can be maintained in the South much longer, in the face of the desperate hostility which is manifested against them by the whites. They seem determined to keep the negroes as abjectly ignorant as possible.

I have often heard a very hard case, which Judge Sharkey decided in Mississippi some years ago, referred to, and have heard Union officers defend the Judge's decision in the case, and say that he only decided according to the law and not his own prejudices. Having come across a late volume of Howard's Mississippi Reports, in which the case was reported, and knowing something of it otherwise, myself, I give you a synopsis of it, that your readers may judge whether the Civil Rights Bill, over which our newspapers and politicians are groaning and making so many wry faces, was necessary or not: Elisha Brizielle, a farmer—or as we say, "planter,"—of Jefferson County, Miss., was attacked with a loathsome disease. Nobody would go near him to pay him any attention, except a young mulatto girl, his own slave. By her care his life was saved and he was cured, and he was so grateful for her services that he made her free, took her to Ohio, had her formally manumitted there, and splendidly educated in Oberlin. He afterwards went to see her, and was so much taken with her that he married her according to the laws of Ohio, and took her back home with him. The issue of this marriage was a son, who was educated and treated as if he were white and free, and on his father's death he made a will reciting the freedom of his wife, and the marriage, and acknowledging his son as his own legitimately, and leaving all his property to his wife and child. A mousing lawyer, such as are common everywhere, found that Brizielle, deceased, had relatives in North Carolina, and he immediately made a bargain to work the case on shares. When the case reached Judge Sharkey's court, of course he could only look at it in the truly infernal spirit of slavery. He knew what was required of him, and sprang to his task with an alacrity rarely shown by others in a better cause. He at once utterly ignored the past relations of the parties as man and wife, the Ohio marriage, and the will, as none of these suited his purpose, and declared the whole controversy to be on the deed of emancipation, which he decided to be contrary to the laws of the State. He, consequently, not only gave the man's property, of whom he knew nothing and cared less, to his relatives in North Carolina, but condemned the man's wife and child, well educated, beloved and tenderly treated, like cultivated and refined free whites, to be sold into bondage for the benefit of the estate. It is this red-handed wretch who has been entrusted by a President of the United States with the reconstruction of a "republican Government" in his State (did any ever exist there?) and who now approaches the portals of the capitol as a Senator, under the new dispensation of freedom and equal rights to all. Portions of his opinion on this memorable case are worth quoting at this time:

"The policy of a State is indicated by the general course of legislation on a given subject; and we find that *free negroes are deemed offensive, because they are permitted to emigrate or remain in the State. They are allowed few privileges* and subject to heavy penalties for offences. * * * The state of the case shows conclusively that the contract had its origin in *an offence against morality* (Oh, most righteous Judge!), pernicious and detestable as an example (such as marrying and having children). * * * The heirs might perhaps have had a remedy at law; but as an account must be taken for *rents and profits*, and for *the final settlement of the estate*, I see no good reason why they should be sent back to law."

The case having been prejudged, of course it was useless to go through the formalities of law. "The remedy," says this most righteous judge, "is doubtless more full and complete than it could be at law." Of course, "the remedy" in the South, such as we have seen for the past thirty years, "is doubtless more complete than it could be at law." This case is deserving of public attention, as showing the animus of slavery, which is as strong to-day as it ever was, and needs being repressed with stern hands for years to be finally kept under. Law, justice, equity; all that is deemed dearest to free men, are unceremoniously set aside when they come in contact with prejudices which render the "remedy more complete than it could be at law." I am no advocate for the miscellaneous concubinage practised by Southerners whose victims dare not resist—nor for marriage of blacks and whites. But in a case like this if ever law should be invoked for protection against villainy, it should be for the benefit of the innocent and unconscious offspring. In this case the Ohio marriage was undoubtedly valid; but it did not suit the spirit of slavery to acknowledge it to be so.

This is the anniversary of the capture of Mobile. Twelve months ago our "big bugs," now so noisy and confident, felt blue enough. John Forsyth, the editor of the *Register*, who has nominated R. E. Lee as the next Democratic Candidate for President, fled for his life, and little expected ever to live to edit another newspaper. Nor should he have ever been permitted to do so in the United States. The condition of the place then, compared to the present, is worth notice. Silent grass grown streets, empty warehouses, and rotting wharves against which a single steamer could scarcely land in safety. Now business is lively enough, vessels throng the landing for a mile, and our old settlers, who hardly dared consider their lives their own when the victorious Yankees came in, and knew they did not deserve to have them spared, are as rebellious as ever. Of course they are not sorry. Why should they be when they did not run the slightest risk by doing as they did? And of course they are as ready as ever to do the same thing over again.

I observe you are all figuring largely on the next cotton crop. Comptroller Clarke set the ball in motion last December, by predicting a crop of three millions of bales, and highly sanguine newspaper correspondents, who, of course, know it all, go even beyond that. Please allow another prediction, among the rest, that it won't be a million and a half of bales. If I had cotton, I should certainly hold it for an advance, which is as certain as anything earthly can be. Much, of course, depends, even yet, upon the way the planters treat their late chattels. Not a few who have persuaded their slaves to remain on the place, will say to them next fall, "You—nigger, you belong to me any how; don't talk of pay," and out will come the inevitable revolver. The wisest act Sambo can do is to work for somebody else than his late master, and even then the game is all on one side, that of the white man. Tell your Missionary A. B. C. F. M. Board that the most religious thing they can do is to suspend their operations among the Zulus and other heathen men on the other side of the globe. There are thousands of heathens within a few degrees of latitude of them, that need a good many more lessons of practical christianity than those of unknown lands. The field is at home, and is white for the harvest. "The Greeks are at your doors," as John Randolph said.

RAPIDEUS.

THE DETROIT DISASTER.

The Losses by the Recent Great Fire—Serious Misfortune to an Editor—A Lamentable Sequel to the Calamity—Five Men Hurt.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 28th inst.]

In a previous edition we maintained that the aggregate loss by the disaster would not fall short of a $1,000,000, and have not yet learned that that figure will be lessened. The officers of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company estimate that the total loss—everything considered—will reach $750,000. We have no desire to exaggerate anything, but the best information lead us to the conclusion that the loss will exceed that figure. We hope not however, and will gladly announce the fact when it shall become positively known.

Among the losers is the chief editor of the *Post*, Gen. Carl Schurz. He had two large boxes in the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, containing, among other things, a very valuable portion of his library, a collection of fine geographical and military maps, a collection of photographic reproductions of the best paintings in the Gallery of Madrid, several volumes of manuscript, a number of letters from Mr. Lincoln, and other prominent persons, and all his correspondence with his family during the last twelve years, containing an almost complete diary of the political and military events with which he has been connected. The loss is a very severe one as far as the pecuniary value of the contents of the boxes is concerned, but, as many of the articles destroyed cannot by any possibility be replaced, it is irreparable.

A little after two o'clock to-day two bodies were recovered from the river, after over three hours' dragging by the authorities. The names of the three unfortunate individuals were Alexander Moncar, the master of one of the gangs of workmen, and Cornelius Celler, one of the laborers of the Great Western road. The bodies were badly disfigured, and the right hand of Moncar was somewhat burned, showing that he suffered by the fire before he was drowned. The dragging apparatus also drew several other bodies almost to the surface, but the river was so rough that the clothes of the poor victims gave way, and the bodies sank again. The remains of Moncar and Celler were inclosed in coffins at Flattery Brothers' store, and taken across the river.

To-day, about noon, an accident of a very serious nature occurred at the ruins of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Station. It appears that a gang of laborers had been employed to remove the safes from the ruins of the passenger depot, and had got out several. Five of them returned to remove the safe formerly in the Auditor's office, and were engaged in clearing away the rubbish so that they could the more easily accomplish their task. While they were at work, one of the walls fell with a terrible crash, and buried three of them in the ruins. Two escaped unharmed through a window. As soon as information was obtained of the accident, the workmen employed around the ruins rushed to the rescue of their companions, and dug them out from beneath the bricks and mortar. They then conveyed them to adjacent houses, and summoned medical attendance. The names of the unfortunates are as follows: John St. Clair, cut about the head and severely bruised; Patrick Gilfoil, leg broken, and cut in the forehead; William Nicholson, skull fractured. The latter is injured worst, and there is little probability that he will recover. He was removed to the house on Labrosse street, between Seventh and Eighth, and at last accounts was suffering greatly. Gilfoil was taken to his home on Orleans street, and will live. St. Clair was able to walk home.

The total number of cars destroyed is believed to be 85. Of these, 80 were freight cars, valued at $900 each; four coaches valued at $2,500 each, and one sleeping carriage, already referred to, worth $3,000—making a grand total of $85,000 loss upon cars alone.

BURDELL-CUNNINGHAM COME AGAIN.

The Newburyport Story—An Alleged Confession of Guilt by an Accomplice—A Rather Dubious Narrative.

[From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, 26th ult.]

A young man named Charles H. Golden, not more than thirty years old, recently committed larceny in Gloucester, and fled from that place to this city, where he was arrested and imprisoned, and where he now remains. It has since been ascertained that he had committed burglary and numerous petty larcenies at Newburyport, and for these offences he is to be tried. Since his imprisonment he has made a confession, implicating himself in the famous Burdell murder, which was committed at New York in 1857. His story is that he was a dealer in jewelry at New York at the time; often visited the house of Dr. Burdell, where he was intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters, frequently stopping there day and night; and knew Snodgrass, who appeared in the trial as the particular friend of the elder daughter, while he, Golden, was the "lovyer" of the younger, Augusta.

He overheard Mrs. Cunningham and Snodgrass talking of child, she saying that if Dr. Burdell was out of the way she could obtain the property. She said that she could not trust Dr. Eckel, who was stopping there, with the job, but Charley, meaning himself, was a good hand and in her confidence. A short time after this conversation, on the night of the murder, at which time he was engaged to attend the theatre with Miss Augusta, Mrs. Cunningham held a conversation with him, saying the property was soon to be hers, inquiring if he had the heart of an ox, and if he would have scruples to commit crime, if it would bring him $25,000. "You know, Charley," she continued, "that Dr. Burdell is worth $100,000, and you and Augusta shall have $25,000 of it." She handed him a dirk, and asked him if he would do anything for Augusta's sake. Then, his story is, that he threw the knife upon the table, and soon after left for the theatre, Mrs. Cunningham telling Snodgrass that "Charlie had caved." On their return, that night, at half-past one, he noticed the smoky smell in the street, met Mrs. Cunningham with a napkin stained with blood, saw Snodgrass in his room, the bosom of his shirt stained with blood, as he said from the nose-bleed, and went to bed feeling that the murder had been committed. Early the next morning, when there were outcrys of murder, Mrs. Cunningham advised him to leave as soon as possible, to get out of New York, and, if possible, go to England. She gave him $900 to pay his expenses, insisting that he should not visit the house again, saying that the property was hers, but asking his return when the excitement was past. He stopped that night at the Astor House, then at 64 James street, and sailed for New Orleans in the ship Memphis, Capt. Davis, as a sailor.

This is the story as he gives it. It is correct in these particulars: that some person answering to the names he gives did stop in the places stated, at the time named, and that such a person did sail in the ship and with the captain stated, from New York to New Orleans. It would appear singular if his story was without foundation, that it should be correct in all these particulars. But it will be remembered that in the house, after the murder, was found a shirt covered with blood, marked "Charles Ketcheam," and that during the investigation a letter was sent from Cincinnati, signed "Bold Writer," the author of which affirmed the guilt of himself and the innocence of murder of the persons arrested. It is believed that the shirt belonged to this person, now calling himself Golden, and that between the time of the murder and some three weeks after, when the ship Memphis sailed, he was in Cincinnati, and did write the letter named and is himself the murderer of Dr. Burdell.

Golden is a man of prepossessing appearance, superior education, and is specially gifted in the use of the pencil. He says he was employed as an artist on one of the pictorials during the war. Whether any further attention will be given to this matter is not yet known. Golden will probably be sentenced to the State prison at the coming term of the court, for crimes that he is known to have committed.

THE FRESHET ON THE WISCONSIN RIVER.

Great Destruction of Property in Marathon County—Loss $150,000.

[From the Wausau Wisconsin, 24th ult.]

A heavy rain set in on the night of the 17th, and continued unabated for upwards of twenty-four hours, the water in the river rising rapidly. On the night of the 18th, a large body of ice and logs came down upon the new booms above the falls at Wausau, tearing them entirely away. Unchecked by this impediment, the mass passed on over the dam, and thence over the falls, carrying away the entire eastern portion of the slide, and completely demolishing the pier below. On the morning of the nineteenth, a heavy drift of lumber struck the entire pier of the bridge, completely carrying it away, and letting the main part of the bridge into the stream with a loud crash. The "river portion" (comprising two spans of saws) of the mill at Jenny, has been carried away, and badly injuring the adjoining part which contains a double rotary. A large amount of shingles has also been washed away from the banks along the river, which will be a total loss. The bridge at the James Moore Creek just north of Wausau, is gone, and that portion of the bridge at Mosinee, which spans what is called the "bull calf" is also destroyed. Great damage has been done on the Eau Claire and other tributaries of the Wisconsin, of which we have as yet no definite information. The saw mill of Goodhue & Co., on the Eau Claire, has been entirely swept away, and a large amount of lumber has broken away from Kelly's mill, still further up that stream. The grist mill dam at Wausau was torn away in order if possible to save the guard lock. During the afternoon the remaining portion of the slide, including the bed, fingers, &c., were carried away, and not a vestige of it is now to be seen.

On Saturday morning the western portion of the Guard Lock gave way, with a crash—contact with the "dividing bridge," which connects the Walrod Island with the eastern bank of the river, carrying it completely away, together with the booms connected.

Continuing on its way, it tore off about half of Clark's mill, took out the entire dam between that and Plummer's mill, demolished the new railroad belonging to Plummer's mill, and almost entirely "cleaned out" the Lyman Island. On this island are cooking [illegible] belonging to John [illegible], Conrad [illegible], Alex [illegible] Carey, and E. [illegible] which were either carried off or nearly demolished, together with provisions, rafting tools, &c. and large frame building belonging to containing all of John Nelson's stables, rafting utensils, &c., was carried off, not a vestige of the contents any more to be seen. amount of shingles was also from this island, together with other property. At present it is to calculate the amount of dam Marathon County, but, including logs and lumber, cannot fall short to $150,000.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Remarks of Mr. Price of House of Representatives, 1866.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that weather by which this bill has hazed is clearing up, the fog is lifting friends feel pleasure in finding it sea of free discussion.

I will say at the commencement not propose to indulge in any oratory or eloquence in reference I am of opinion that it is a matter and cents, facts and figures. Un and the figures will establish the portant fact that the bill has mer own and ought to pass this House, one of the advocates of the bill, as committee who report it to this perfectly willing to see it voted dow

This Northern Pacific Railroad tered at the first session of the Thir Congress, and given an extensive lands to the company. Nothing, as stand, has been done by the Comp this time, for the reason that the ed cannot be made available for the intended. They now come forward additional assistance in the shape of antee of a certain amount of stock them to make the grant available gentlemen to remember that it is amount of stock for a limited time.

The only question to be settled in to this matter is, whether the guara the Government is to give to the who agree to the construction of will be repaid to the Government country by the benefits derived from the first three hundred and eighty this road the bill proposes to guara to the amount of $20,000 per mile. obliged to gentlemen who feel an this bill, either for or against it, if give their attention to these figures. as gentlemen know, will not lie, be put down wrongly; and it is the of members to see whether I put the wrong or not.

On the next six hundred and twe of this road the bill proposes to stock to the amount of $25,000 per ing the guarantee upon the stock mile, and $25,000 per mile for the sand miles of the road, the aver $22,500 per mile. The interest stock, at six per cent, the rate speci bill, which interest is to be paid in will be $1,350 per mile, or $135,000 first one hundred miles.

Now, it will be remarked, and the item worth noticing and remember the bill provides in express terms that twenty-five miles of this road shall be completed and put in running ord not until then, the Government shall the amount of $20,000 per mile. fact, and a very important one, with this item, is that immediately completion of the twenty-five miles stock is guaranteed, the company into the Treasury of the United States five per cent of the gross receipts. hope that members will not confound the gross earnings. One-fourth of all the received by this corporation on the five miles of road upon which the stock been guaranteed to a limited amount paid into the Treasury of the United

Now, I have taken some trouble to tain what will be the probable earnings I adopt as the basis of my estimates the ings of western roads—new roads in country. I have now in my mind one the west bank of the Mississippi eighty long, with earnings of about six thousand dollars per year. Taking the basis of my calculation, I calculate one hundred miles of the Northern Railroad would give $750,000 a year. calculation, one-fourth of the earnings the year would be $187,500. This the Government of the United States receive each year for the guarantee stock of the company upon the first hun miles.

Now, gentlemen will remember the bill provides that the proceeds of all the on the south side of this road are to be into the Treasury of the United States. at $2.50 an acre, will give you $24,000 added to the $187,500, which is one-fourth gross earnings of the road. And I ou have stated, in connection with the $1 it is $52,500 more than the amount anteed by the Government.

Now, if these figures are correct, and calculations approximate anywhere near truth, at the end of the year we would $76,500 more money from the proceeds sale of the land and the quarter of the receipts of the road, than has been guaran by the Government. Now, gentlemen answer that by saying that the land will be sold, or if sold will not sell for that amount of money. Well, I will give them the ben of that objection, and admit, for the sake argument that not an acre of land shall sold, add that the earnings of the road shall only be such as other roads have earned new countries. And then you will still $52,500 at the end of the year on this calc tion, more than has been guaranteed by Government.

Now, I am at a loss to know how this ment is to be met. It may do to say in terms that $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 are taken out of the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of a great corpora It is one thing to make a declaration; another and a very different thing to back that declaration by the facts and figures But I appeal to the living facts for the of my calculations, and for the conclusion at which I have arrived in this argument. at this road will earn what other roads in new countries have earned heretofore, the the end of the construction of the first hundred miles of this road the Government have received $52,500 more than they guaranteed to the company.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE. I would like to ask gentleman from Iowa [Mr. PRICE] a question. I desire to inquire whether this twenty- per cent of the gross earnings of the road to be paid at any time previous to the completion of the entire road. I understand language of the act requires the entire completion of the road before any of the proceeds are to be returned to the Government.

Mr. PRICE. The question of the gentleman shows me what I have always believed: that when bills are read from the Clerk's desk, one man in ten in this House knows what in the bills.

Now, I will reiterate a fact I have already stated, that there is an amendment, printed, but written, in the bill, by which the committee have attempted to guard the matter particularly. The amendment provides that when the first twenty-five miles of road are made, twenty-five dollars of every $100 they earn, or, if you please, twenty-five cents on every dollar they earn, goes right into the Government Treasury; not of net earnings, but of the gross receipts; even of the gross earnings, but of their gross receipts. If the company receive money in any way, fair or unfair, the Government is to have one quarter of it.

One reason why the Committee are in favor of this bill, is that they believe they can by this means aid the company to open and settle the vast regions of the Northwest, which for ages past have been, and probably for some will be, unsettled, undeveloped, unimproved, and untenanted without this aid; and at the same time that they give this aid, the Government will not be paying out a dollar.

Then, I ask, what becomes of the declaration, which appears in the *Globe* of to-day and which has gone to the world, that the committee recommend a proposition taking from fifty to sixty million dollars out of the Treasury of the United States, I take occasion here and now to repudiate that declaration, and to say from first to last that was not the intent of the committee in any respect whatever, nor can any authority be found in this bill for the declaration.

Mr. LYNCH. I would ask the gentleman if he includes in the gross receipts the sales of lands by the company.

Mr. PRICE. The Government is to get fifty per cent of the sales of the lands, and twenty-five per cent of the receipts of the road.

Mr. LYNCH. I understand that fifty per cent to be of the proceeds of the sales of the lands on the southern side of the road. But if lands are sold on the northern side of the road, is the Government to be entitled to twenty-five per cent of the receipts from that source?

Mr. PRICE. I do not understand that any portion of the proceeds of the land north of the road is to be given to the Government.

Mr. LYNCH. Would not the term "gross receipts" include all the receipts of the road from the sales of lands and otherwise?

Mr. PRICE. It might be so construed; but that was not the intention of the committee. When they had provided for the value of half the lands they thought they had done tolerably well for the Government, especially when in addition to that they include twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts of the road.

I think I have sufficiently answered the financial argument of this subject to prove that there is no money to be drawn from the Treasury of the United States, that this is a safe arrangement in that respect.

Mr. Speaker, the object of land grants to railroads in this country has been to develop its resources. The construction of railroads induces settlement and causes the wilderness to blossom as the rose. It is necessary that this country should be developed in its agricultural resources. In addition to developing those resources we propose also by this road to reach for all time to come the vast mineral resources of the mighty regions now almost deserts and almost inaccessible. I think it is demonstrable, then, that the Government will not only be compensated by one-fourth of the gross receipts and proceeds of one-half the lands, but I am of the opinion that the additional benefits to be derived from this road will be immense, and extend not only to this, but to future generations. They will be more than tenfold the amount guaranteed by the Government to the company. And gentlemen at all acquainted with the mineral resources of Montana and Idaho, and the difficulty of reaching those places, must see that when we have annihilated the space between here and there by the construction of railroads, the dollars which come from there now will be swelled to hundreds and thousands, if not millions.

This country is to be developed. It is the mission of the men of this day to develop the heritage intrusted to us. In no other way can the regions teeming with untold wealth be developed.

Now, let us look at the road in a military point of view. I shall not indulge in any conjectures. I find that Major General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, uses the following language:

Mr. Price here read letters from Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster General Meigs and Lieutenant General Grant, commending the enterprise upon military grounds. General Grant says:

"How far these benefits should be compensated by the General Government beyond the grant of land already awarded by Congress, I should not feel called on to say. I would merely give it as my opinion that the enterprise of constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad is one well worth fostering by the General Government, and that such aid should be afforded as would insure the early prosecution of the work."

Mr. PRICE continued: Now, Mr. Speaker, I undertake to say, from that declaration, and the principles set forth in that letter, that if the Lieutenant General were here he would ter he says that the prosecution of this Northern Pacific worth the fostering care of the Government.

WENTWORTH. I would ask the gentleman if the Lieutenant General is not one of the corporators. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE. I will say to my amiable friend that I have not looked at the list of corporators so as to be able to tell whether he is or not. If he is, I have only to say that it is rather late in the day to call in question the integrity, honesty or ability of this distinguished General; and I presume no gentleman here will undertake to insinuate that he wrote that letter because he was a corporator. Such an insinuation would be unworthy of any member of the House, as it is unjust to that distinguished man. I know that my friend does not mean to insinuate it, but puts in the remark very much in the same way as he has done a great many others, for buncombe; as, for instance, his several remarks about soldiers with one arm.

In addition to this testimony, I wish that in the Quartermaster General's report made to the House, in 1865, there will be found on page 34 this statement:

of transporting military stores westward plains, by contract for year ending $1,5[illegible] to Utah, and points on that route $[illegible], of transportation of grain to Utah, and that route, where the grain was delivered contractors and the transportation entered into paid same year, $3,526,727.89; making transportation in one year in this region [illegible]

Quartermaster General goes on to say unnecessary to say, because everybody knows it, that the railroad would reduce the cost of transportation at least twenty per cent. There are twelve military posts now, some of them garrisoned by one and some by two hundred men, that very route, and there will be a great saving in the transportation of to these posts if this road is constructed.

whatever standpoint you view it, a military, financial, or civil point of it becomes an inevitable conclusion the road will be of immense advantage developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the country.

are some of the reasons that induced committee to report this bill. I repeat my calculations are correct it will not dollar from the Treasury, and until men can show that the estimates upon these calculations are made are erroneous, they should not undertake to deny the and that fact once established every objection to the bill must necessarily the road can be constructed with the guarantee of the Government affording means to pay the expenses of the company, it will enable the company to repay every dollar that is paid to them as rapidly as the road progresses, and it will at the same time develop the resources of the country and aid the civil and military operations Government. These facts being established, no gentleman can find any ground of objection to the bill now before the House.

RHODENBAUGH MURDERER.

Execution of the Desperado Cooper at Ravenna—An Extraordinary Scene—He is Subdued by Chloroform—The Closing Act.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 28th inst.]

third execution that ever took place in Portage County, and the first in twenty-six years, occurred yesterday, April 27th, at Ravenna, within the County Jail. Samuel Wittum, alias Jack Cooper, alias Wm. Moore, alias Samuel Clark, alias Wm. White—for all these different names he has assumed during his career of crime—suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of John Rhodenbaugh in October last.

During his confinement in jail Cooper has made three attempts to regain his liberty. During his confinement no less than five saws have been taken away from him. On Saturday last a razor and a bottle of chloroform were found in his possession.

CHLOROFORM ADMINISTERED.

After the desperate attempt made by Cooper to break jail on Sunday night, he remained remarkably quiet, but it was thought by those who had watched him the closest and knew his disposition the best, that there was something wicked brewing. Close observation of his movements convinced Sheriff Jennings that another attempt to escape would be made, and he concluded to place him in irons. By some means, probably through some of the prisoners, Cooper became aware of the intention of the Sheriff. It was decided to put the irons on him on Wednesday. On the day he went into his cell, and barricaded himself within it. He tore up his bedstead and placed the pieces against the door. When the Sheriff came to shackle him, he swore that no one should enter his cell, and that the irons should never go on his limbs while he was alive. He was perfectly wild with excitement. His eyes glistened through the barred door like those of an infuriated beast. He raved and tore around his cell like a madman, cursing and swearing in the most blasphemous manner. The Sheriff found that it would be impossible to confine him without considerable assistance. He, therefore, called upon several of the prominent men of the town, to consult as to the best course to be pursued. Among them was Dr. D. B. Jennings, who advised that chloroform should be used to subdue the enraged murderer. It was at first objected to by some, but Drs. Keyes and [illegible] upon being consulted, it was decided that this was the only means of accomplishing the desired end. Two large syringes were procured that would each hold about one pound of the subtle fluid. The syringes were filled with the chloroform, a bed quilt procured to throw over the grating of the cell door, and when everything was prepared the contents of the syringes were discharged in the cell, which quickly struck Cooper full in the face. He was somewhat taken aback by this novel proceeding and told them to come on with their stuff, but they would never subdue him in that manner. A second discharge of the chloroform laden syringe, however, did the work. In little less than four minutes from the time of the first injection of the chloroform, the raging man was quiet and lying down on the floor perfectly helpless. The Sheriff and his assistants took him out into the corridor of the jail, where the manacles were placed on his legs and arms. In about fifteen minutes he revived, but the deed was done and he was unable to do further harm.

As soon as he became able to speak and move, he raised his manacled hands and with a wicked oath, "Gentlemen, you showed a good deal of wit, but you are a set of cowards." This took place on Wednesday.

In the process of injecting the chloroform into the cell, a portion of the fluid struck him in the eyes, and other portions went into his bosom, blistering his body considerably. His eyes was quite badly inflamed on the day of the execution.

THE EXECUTION.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the Court House bell was rung, as a signal that those who had received tickets could enter to witness the execution. Between eighty and one hundred persons were admitted. The prisoner was then prepared for the scaffold. Cooper had a few minutes conversation with Rev. Mr. Hall, and joined in a prayer at the foot of the gallows. Just previous to this he had expressed a desire to inspect the scaffold, which was granted, and he mounted the steps to the platform, and examined the rope and other accessories of the fatal [illegible].

At one o'clock he came upon the scaffold for the last time, accompanied by the Sheriff and his assistants. He had a cigar in his mouth, and on reaching the platform he was seated in a chair. Sheriff Jennings then stepped forward and read the warrant for the execution of Jack Cooper. He asked him if he had anything to say, and he answered that he had. Then followed one of the most incoherent, rambling and maudlin speeches that ever was listened to. It was impossible to report it, and even if reported would be read with no satisfaction. He repeated the main facts in his former confession. He wandered and rambled through a jumble of words in the most sickening manner for twenty minutes, at the end of which time he was told that his hour had come. The Rev. Mr. Hall and the prisoner knelt upon the platform, and a prayer was said, during which the minister was repeatedly interrupted by Cooper. At the conclusion of the prayer, his legs and arms were pinioned, and the rope was about to be put around his neck, when he seized it, and after a few more incoherent words he placed it around his own head. He asked the Sheriff how long he had to live. "Only one minute." He then said, "Let me die—knock it away." At these words the spring was touched, the trap opened, and the spirit of one of the most desperate men and deliberate murderers known in the annals of crime, was sent before the Great Judge. His neck was instantly broken, and he did not move a muscle after reaching the end of the rope. At the end of twenty minutes he was pronounced dead by the surgeons, and his body was taken down. We understand it will be buried in the cemetery at Ravenna.

THE PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.

Great National Work on Lake Superior—A Ship Canal Across Keweenaw Point.

[From the Detroit Tribune & Advertiser, 21st inst.]

We have previously announced the passage by the Senate of the bill amendatory to the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal land grant. The nature of this measure will be evident from the following statements:

Our readers, who are familiar with Lake Superior geography, will appreciate the importance of the Portage Lake Ship Canal. Keweenaw Point—an immense peninsula, whose rugged mountains teem with vast mineral riches—juts out for sixty miles into the very centre of Lake Superior. About midway from its base the Point is divided transversely, by a long and narrow lake, connected with Lake Superior upon the east by a small and sinuous river, and separated from it upon the west by a low wall of sand but a half mile across. The inlet has been already dredged and improved sufficiently for ordinary navigation, and upon the banks of the Lake the richest mines of the Copper district and the most thriving towns of the Upper Peninsula are located. From the topography of this region it is evident that originally the northern portion of Keweenaw Point was divided from the mainland by a narrow channel, which in the course of years has been choked up on its western side by the action of the waves forming the land-wall above mentioned. The mineral range is entirely broken at this point, and the sand-wall in question does not rise in any part more than 20 feet above the present level of the lake. The natural facilities thus offered and the immense benefits that would inevitably result have drawn attention to the project of cutting a ship canal through this low land, thus connecting Portage Lake with the Lake upon the west as well as the east, and saving 140 miles of perilous navigation around Keweenaw Point, for all vessels engaged in trade with ports in the western part of Lake Superior. The barrier in question presents no great obstacles, and men competent to judge have agreed that no blasting of rock nor other heavy work will be required. Besides the half mile of excavation through solid earth, about two miles of dredging will be needed at the western extremity of Portage Lake to clear out a suitable channel, and an artificial break-water and harbor will be also indispensable at the Lake Superior terminus of the canal.

This scheme was given definite shape by the passage of a law (approved March 3, 1865), granting to this State in aid of it 200,000 acres of land, to be selected from odd-numbered sections and not designated as "mineral," appropriated. The breakwater and harbor limited to 1,000 feet in width, and the canal was by stipulation to be 100 feet in width and thirteen in depth. The time for the completion of the work was fixed at two years from the date of the approval of the act. Last summer, the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company was organized with the design of availing themselves of this grant, the preliminary surveys were instituted, and contracts for the work were negotiated. It was also decided to ask for further legislation in reference to the matter. Accordingly, a new bill was introduced in Congress, adding three years to the original time designated for the completion of the work, and granting in aid thereof 200,000 additional acres of land—150,000 acres from odd numbered sections and 50,000 from even numbered, "mineral" and lands otherwise appropriated being exempt from selection. The grant, of course, does not inure to the company, until acted upon by our State Legislature. The bill has already passed the Senate, and now awaits the action of the House.

General Cass.

A Detroit letter says: "Great solicitude is felt as to the health of General Lewis Cass, one of the few survivors of the preceding generation of great statesmen. He has lived in the closest privacy for some time, and his health is so poor as to require constant attendance, medical and otherwise. His disease, which is an incurable affection of the bladder, is not immediately dangerous, however, and of late his condition has been steadily improving. He is now eighty-four years of age, and has outlived all his distinguished contemporaries except Mr. Buchanan, General Scott and a few others."

Post Offices, Established, Discontinued, and Postmasters Appointed in Illinois.

The following changes have been made in Illinois Postoffices since the last report:

ESTABLISHED.		
Peacock	Washington	Geo. W. W
Macoupin Station	Macoupin	[illegible]
Newport	Lake	M. J. Brown
DISCONTINUED.		
Rural	Rock Island	
NAMES CHANGED.		
Lively	St. Clair	To New Ath
Pope Creek	Mercer	[illegible]
POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.		
Bent Point	Christian	Frederick
Concord	Morgan	Martha A.
Coperas Creek	Fulton	Joseph H.
Crystal Lake	McHenry	[illegible]
Delhi	Jersey	[illegible]
Duncan's Mills	Fulton	[illegible]
Dundas	Richland	[illegible]
Dwight	Livingston	[illegible]
East Sumner	Kankakee	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jersey	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ogle	[illegible]
Fire Henry	La Salle	[illegible]
Freedom	Du Page	[illegible]
Fullersburgh	McHenry	[illegible]
Johnsburgh	Pulaski	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ogle	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kane	[illegible]
La Fox	Peoria	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cook	[illegible]
L'Erable	Iroquois	[illegible]
Manito	Mason	[illegible]
Midway	Fulton	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]
North Plato	Kane	[illegible]
Princeville	Peoria	[illegible]
Ridgeley	Madison	[illegible]
Roanoke	Woodford	[illegible]
[illegible]	Henderson	[illegible]
St. Anne	Kankakee	[illegible]
Santa Anna	De Witt	[illegible]
Spring Grove	Macoupin	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tower Hill	Shelby	[illegible]
Town Line	Warren	[illegible]
Webb's Prairie	Franklin	[illegible]
Wethersfield	Henry	[illegible]
White Willow	Kendall	[illegible]
[illegible]	Du Page	[illegible]

☞ The election for State officers in Texas under the new Constitution adopted by the State Reconstruction Convention, will take place on the first Monday in June. The candidate for Governor of the conservative party is J. W. Throckmorton, and the Republican candidate is E. M. Pease. No Congressmen are to be chosen at this election.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision in the Supreme Court—Proceedings in the Court Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.—The People ex rel. James Sullivan vs. George W. Perkins, Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School.

This was a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to release the relator from the Chicago Reform School. The only question presented for consideration of the Court was whether the [illegible] the City Charter is unconstitutional which [illegible] the appointment of a commissioner to determine whether boys between the ages of six and [illegible] are proper subjects for commitment to said school. The Court held that the acts of the Commissioner were not judicial but merely ministerial, and the restraint contemplated by the statute was not [illegible]. The Court therefore refused to grant the petition.

UNITED STATES COURT.—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—No business of importance was taken up in this court yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—Hon. J. M. Wilson, C. J., and Hons. J. A. Jameson, *Associate Justices.*—Not in session.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.*—Dayo vs. City of Chicago. Verdict defendant not guilty. Motion by plaintiff for a new trial.

Doane vs. Burns. Rule on defendant to plead within twenty days.

Nicoll vs. Colby et al. In Chancery. Rule on defendants to plead, answer or demur [illegible] Colby and Emily L. Lantry, extended twenty days.

Cecilia W. Sloan vs. Oscar B. Sloan. In Chancery. Bill for divorce upon the ground of adultery. Rule to plead, answer and demur extended [illegible] days.

New Suits.—Thomas W. White and [illegible] White vs. Alexander Crawfor. Action of [illegible] to recover debt laid at $233.35, and damages laid at $300.

COUNTY COURT.—*Before the Hon. J. B. Bradwell, Judge.*—Philip Conley, late guardian of [illegible], presented, and approval refused by the Court, it having appeared that he had rented the land of said minor without the authority of the Court, below its value. It was ordered that said guardian be charged with the value thereof and with the penalties for redeeming the land which he had suffered to be sold for taxes. The balance in the hands of the administrator was found to be [illegible], which the Court ordered to be paid over to F. [illegible] lock, the present administrator, within five days.

Estate of Mason C. Darling. Administrator's bond of $24,000 approved.

Estate of G. Kohl. Will proved and letters testamentary issued on bond of $2,000.

Estate of Sarah Jane Hall. Inventory and appraisement approved.

RECORDER'S COURT OF CHICAGO.—*Before Hon. Evert Van Buren, Judge.*—Not in session.

To the Swedes of the Northwest.

The Swedish element has become a very important one in the Northwestern States; it is increasing, and with its increase in numbers, wealth and power, it is fitting that it should have an organ to express its views and feelings. To give effect to this view, the undersigned have organized a corporated company, in order to establish a Swedish newspaper in the city of Chicago.

We desire to establish a first class journal to the best, identified with the party of freedom in this as well as in other lands, heart and hand for freedom, for justice, for equality of all men before the law. We desire to establish a newspaper that shall be a credit to us as a nationality in the United States, for while we, as Swedes, have our interests separate and distinct from those of our fellow-citizens of other nationalities, while, on the contrary, we recognise only the American nationality in this country; while we have chosen the land wherein to dwell for ourselves and our children after us, and cherish, with feelings of unalloyed, the high privilege of being citizens of this great Republic, we yet remember, with tenderest love and affection, the land of our birth, and the sweet familiar sounds of our mother tongue.

It will be sought to make the proposed paper as valuable as any American newspaper, by making it a live newspaper as regards American affairs, and by adding thereto copious budgets of news from Sweden, as well as special correspondence and extracts from Swedish journals, so that our countrymen, by taking this paper, may be kept well informed of the progress of events, both in this country and in the land of their nativity.

We appeal to our countrymen throughout the Northwest to lend us a willing hand in this enterprise; and we appeal no less confidently to American friends of our own politics. It is the character which we propose to give it [illegible] powerfully aid in diffusing the light of Republican principles, and securing the adherence to the party of them, by an element, naturally Republican, on public questions, already large, and constantly and steadily growing.

The name of the paper will be "[illegible] Amerikanaren" (the Swedish American).

We have organized a corporation for the purpose of carrying on the enterprise, with a capital stock of $8,000, divided into eight hundred shares of [illegible] each. The paper will be started as soon as [illegible] shall have been subscribed and paid in to the Treasurer of the corporation, [illegible] himself, has given security satisfactorily to the [illegible] all moneys paid to him for the amount of [illegible] capital stock of the corporation.

Chicago, Ill., April 16th, 1866.
JOHN A. NELSON, President.
NILS E. PETERSON, Vice-President.
P. J. [illegible], Treasurer.
P. L. HAWKINSON, Secretary.
OLOF JOHNSON, Galva, Ill.
P. M. ALMINI, Chicago, Ill.
JONAS PETERSON, Galesburg, Ill.
A. A. [illegible], Princeton, Ill.
FR. T. ENGSTROM, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Aid for Arkansas.

The Little Rock correspondence of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has the following tribute to the philanthropy of Chicago:

"In the little towns along the river and Rock and Fort Smith, what scenes awaken to all of human sympathy. Poor houseless, emaciated widows with pale clad orphans, too weak to labor, too by their sufferings and exposure ever succor or relief; all hope gone from very schooling in the bitterness of wish not enough left to ask relief, but up upon the earth, living pictures in sullen calmness of despair." Is there no relieve these people from this misery their condition of broken-heartedness of all this desolation, impoverishment Can nothing be done in Cincinnati, and the great West, from its great granaries storehouses of plenty and abundance has moved in the matter of relief. "I saw on the wharf at Fort Smith of contributions from Chicago, gathered by fair ladies whose hearts have been pity to take this direction for their and the reflections, back upon the happiness of a great and noble charity box revealed to view evidences of the devotion of woman to this, and all the object her maternal care was brightly

FINANCIAL AND COMME

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, A

This morning the propeller Montgomery from the lower lakes—the first vessel Straits. The news of her arrival the city, and before noon quite a large laden vessels had left this port for below. received from the Straits had not broken up 8th of May, so that a large number of their cargoes on board, had made up banks. But it was the work of only a got away, and before the close of the doubt but the last of the fleet will have

The Money market to-day was at 10 per cent for first-class paper inferior grades were discounted on the 1½ per cent per month. The deposits heavy, and our leading bankers are counting freely to their customers.

There is still a very active demand and under a light supply the market per buying and 1-10 premium selling were sold among bankers at par per thousand.

The general markets to-day were was quiet and unchanged, with per bushel. Corn opened in higher Provisions Rye advanced freely dull and weak light to establish quotations.

The news from Europe to-day caused gold, and we have to-night an reported in New York to-day at 127⅞ quotations furnished to-day by

THE DETROIT DISASTER.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

RHODENBAUGH MURDERER.

BURDELL-CUNNINGHAM COME AGAIN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Railroad Time Table.

COAL! COAL!!

Notice.

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, [illegible] from the Post Office. Post Office box 1[illegible] Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Use Chester's Vegetable Liquid Hair Dye.

One preparation only. Sold by all Druggists. Drooping Lily.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at 213 East Madison-st., (up-stairs,) between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st. Philad'a."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulation is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

Dr. Webster,

144 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Specialist in [illegible] all their varied [illegible] twenty years [illegible]

Lindsey's Blood Searcher

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Dr. Keyser

The Greatest Discovery in the World.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
DEALERS IN
Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,
205 and 207 South Water street, corner Wells, Chicago.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE,
HITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.
Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,
Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines, in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines.
Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines
of every description.
Tents of Every Kind.
Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,
CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,
Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.
OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES.
FLAGS
Of every description.

Banking and Exchange.

LIPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 Broad St., New York.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Particular attention given to the following stocks:

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Express Co.
U. S. Express Co.	Western Union Telegraph Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	United States Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian Amer'n Telegraph Co.
Southern Express Co.	Insulated Telegraph Co.

National Express and Transportation Co.
Petroleum and Mining shares; Government, State, Town, and County Bonds.
Advances made on the above securities.
REFERENCES:
Imp't. & Traders' Bank; Mechanics' Banking Ass'n;
Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; Ekstein, Rosenfeld & Co.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad street,
NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, (Late Secretary of State.) HENRY W. POTTER.

Paper Collars.

WARD'S
Paper Collars
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN,
P. PEUGEOT,
99 & 101 LAKE STREET,
Wholesale Agent
For CHICAGO, Ills.

Ladies' Victoria Turn-over Paper Collar.
Ladies' Empress Turn over Paper Collar.
Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar
Ladies French Paper Cuffs.
Ladies' English Paper Cuffs.
Cent's Piccadilly Paper Collar.
Cent's. Shakespear Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar.
Cents. Reversible Paper Cuffs.
Cents. English Paper Cuffs.

MANUFACTURED BY
S. W. H. WARD, New York.

Roofing.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING,

The only Roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects.

IT IS FIRE-PROOF
AND
WATER-PROOF.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT. Send for circulars. Contracts made for roofing buildings. County Licenses granted. Materials and all information furnished by

WHITACRE & RAYMOND,
Licensees for Illinois and Wisconsin,
No. 98 LaSalle street, (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill.
P. O. Drawer 5775.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style of GRAEFF & HENDRIX is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. N. GRAEFF, who is authorized to receive and pay all claims.

J. N. GRAEFF.
A. B. HENDRIX.

Chicago, April 20th, 1866.

NOTICE.
Mr. ROBERT FORSYTH
Has this day withdrawn from our firm.

Chicago, March 27, 1866. JAS. R. BAKER & CO.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.
226 & 228 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

TO FARMERS.

We are now receiving a superior class of Swedes, who will make excellent Farm Laborers. Farmers can be supplied with as few or as many as they desire. Send in your orders, giving location of farm and best way of reaching it, and the men will be forwarded.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Agent American Emigrant Co.,
No. 34 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

The State Savings Institution will occupy their new Bank Building, No. 82 LaSalle St., (opp. the Court House,) On and after MONDAY, the 30th instant. Bank open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and on Saturdays from 5 to 8 p. m.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

$1,000 TO INVEST AS PARTNER.

A person of good business qualifications is desirous of investing the above amount, in some established, legitimate and safe business. Good references given and required. No humbugs need apply. Address, with real name and nature of business, "O. K.," Tribune office, for two days.

CHOLERA—HOW TO PREVENT it, and the most effectual remedy ever discovered for its cure. This remedy has never failed to cure even the most obstinate case. A prescription, with full directions for using the medicine, will be sent to any one on the receipt of fifty cents. Address L. DeMONT, M. D., Box 5121, New York City.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES C. CHASE,
School Agent, No. 2 Court House.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

SEMI-ANNUAL WATER TAX.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING, FILLING AND PAVING VAN BUREN STREET.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CAST IRON WATER PIPES.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR REGRAVELING MICHIGAN AVENUE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING ALLEYS.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

SEALED PROPOSALS.
WHITE OAK AND PINE LUMBER WANTED.

[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN WEST MADISON STREET FROM HALSTED STREET TO THE RIVER.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

[illegible] DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease [illegible]

[illegible] MEDICAL WONDER.

[illegible]

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES

CONGRESS SPRING WATER,
EMPIRE SPRING WATER,
COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

No natural or artificial compound has yet been discovered or manufactured that equals these waters as a preventive, reliable and permanent cure for many forms of chronic diseases, as proved by many thousands who have drank them for years.

CONGRESS WATER

Is a cathartic, alterative, and tonic, and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Gout, Chronic Constipation, and Cutaneous Diseases. It is a most powerful preventive of Fevers and Bilious Complaints.

EMPIRE WATER

Is a cathartic, and a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, and General Debility. Its effects are most salutary in Lung Diseases. It is an almost sure cure for Scrofula and the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia. For all Bilious Derangements it stands unrivaled.

COLUMBIAN WATER

Is a tonic and diuretic of a highly beneficial character, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Diabetes, Gravel, Calculus, Irritation and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder. It has also a singularly active effect in restoring these organs when debilitated by long disease. Females who have suffered for years from irregularity, and the distressing diseases known only to their sex, have been entirely cured by the faithful and judicious use of Columbian Water.

The waters are bottled fresh and pure from the above named springs, and preserve their medicinal virtues for years.

Beware of Imitations and Inferior Waters. The corks of all genuine waters are branded on the side of the cork.

Congress Water,	Empire Water,	Columbian Water,
C. & E. S. Co.	C. & E. S. Co.	C. & E. S. Co.

Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and First-Class Grocers.

SOLD ONLY AT WHOLESALE BY
HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors.
Saratoga Springs, 92 Beekman-st., N.Y.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

Was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, which is comprised in these Pills.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

Have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country having the sanction of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
28 DEY STREET, New York.

Trade supplied in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO., LORD & SMITH, and BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK.

Proposals.

SWAMP LAND DITCHING!

We will receive up to 12 o'clock on Thursday the [illegible] day of May next,

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the following described swamp land ditching in Bureau county, Ill., to-wit: [illegible]

ROBERT HUNTER,
[illegible]
W. F. LAWTON,
Charles Baldwin, Drainage Comm'r.

Business Cards.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.
85 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
Choice Milling Wheat,
SPRING AND WINTER,
In lots of 1 car load to 50,000 bushels, selected
ESPECIALLY FOR MILLERS,
Of varieties known as
Amber Milwaukee,
Wisconsin Club,
Wisconsin White Winter.

And ship in bags or bulk, without transfer at Chicago to all points East, South and West. Orders solicited, which shall have prompt attention.

RICE BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants, Milwaukee, Wis.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE KNIVES AND SICKLES.

[illegible]

THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G CO.,
West Fitchburg, Mass.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

NEW YORK, April [illegible], 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Friday, the eighth day of June next. The poll will be opened at eleven (11) a. m., and closed at twelve (12) M.

C. W. DURANT, President.

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

WEAKNESS ARISING FROM INDIGESTION.

The exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with ORGANIC WEAKNESS, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change in life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF

SARSAPARILLA.

It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu,

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

"SARSAPARILLA."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

THE CITY.

TRADES ASSEMBLY LECTURE.—Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church will lecture before the Trades Assembly this evening, at Smith & Nixon's Hall, on the labor question. [illegible]

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The four story and basement brick block, known as Dole's building, having a frontage of eighty feet on South Water street by fifty-five on Clark, was sold, yesterday to E. B. McCagg, Esq., at the low price of [illegible].

EXAMINATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of female teachers at the office of the Board of Education, No. 77 LaSalle street, on Friday, May 4, commencing punctually at nine a. m.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.—The country trade will find it an object to call and examine the large and elegant line of lawns, challis and delaines just received by Messrs. Hunt, Barbour & Hale, of Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Lake street, and 75, 77 and 79 Michigan avenue.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.—At a regular meeting of the "Young Men's Literary Society," held at their hall in Larmon Block, last Saturday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. W. Osgood, President; Colonel [illegible], Vice President; Mr. Knickerbocker, Secretary; W. E. Johnson, Treasurer.

RAID ON DRAY AND EXPRESSMEN.—About two hundred dray and expressmen, who had failed to take out their annual licenses as they should have done, from the first of April, were arrested yesterday by the police, and taken to the Armory, where they were assessed in the sum of $5 and costs each for neglecting the requirements of the ordinance in their case made and provided.

INGRATITUDE.—Yesterday morning a fellow named Morris, who has been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home during the past winter, was brought before the Police Court and fined $25 and costs for hurling stones through the windows of that institution because Mr. Walker, the Superintendent, thought he was able to work, and requested him to perform some light labor. In default of the amount of the fine, Morris was sent to the Bridewell.

THE NEW GARDEN CITY BUILDING.—Accompanying the announcement of the dissolution of partnership of the well known firm of Rowe & Robbins, appears the advertisement of C. V. Robbins, who will continue in a commodious office in the new Garden City Building, No. 85 LaSalle street, the general commission business. Mr. Robbins is prominently associated with this important branch of our city trade, and is admirably located in the immediate vicinity of the Board of Trade building.

MOVING.—This is May day; the annual moving day "in these here parts." Of course the epidemic has been upon us for two or three days past, and will continue for some little time after to-night arrives. There are few but have long ago come to the conclusion that this annual moving is a great bore, but none more firmly believe it than an unfortunate individual who, with aching bones and muscles resulting from many a dead lift, told us yesterday, that on Saturday he moved so effectually that now he can scarcely move at all.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday forenoon some boys while rowing in the river opposite McCormick's Reaper Factory, east of the Rush street bridge, discovered floating in the water the body of a man. After some little hesitation the lads fastened a rope around the neck of the corpse and towed it to the dock, where it remained up to six o'clock last evening. The body was that of a man apparently about thirty years old, with long black hair, thin black whiskers under chin, and was dressed in dark colored clothes.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—About eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon a teamster named Michael Schuttler, in charge of a wagon on Lake street, was standing at his horse's head, when a stallion came past, "kitching mad bounds," and throwing its heels pretty freely around him. Schuttler, who did not observe the animal, received a kick in the stomach which laid him insensible on the street. He was conveyed to the office of Dr. N. Loveran, where his wound, which is a very serious one, was carefully attended to.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We learn that on Sunday morning last, following an effective discourse by the pastor, the congregation present subscribed $25,000 of the $35,000 that is to be raised forthwith for the carrying out of the project recently decided upon. This includes the completion of the church towers, and the erection of a beautiful chapel structure on Congress street with the rear abutting on the present church lot. It will be immediately commenced, and will add greatly to the facilities and conveniences at present possessed by the church for Society and Sabbath School uses.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—We are glad to learn that this generous hearted Society, whose labor of [illegible]

IN MEMORIAM.—The honored remains of Charles G. Allen were followed to their last resting place, in Janesville, on the 23d, by a concourse of mourning friends, escorted by sixteen of his late companions in arms of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. [illegible]

PASTORAL CHANGE.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "Rev. J. W. Healey has resigned the pastorage of the Plymouth Congregational Church, to accept that of the First Congregational Church of Chicago. [illegible]

PRECIPITATED THROUGH A TRAP.—Yesterday afternoon a serious accident occurred on Dearborn street, which nearly resulted in the death of a Mr. Francis, of Battle Creek, Mich. [illegible]

THE ORPHAN FAIR.—The Fair in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum opened last evening at the Rink, on Wabash avenue, with every symptom of success. [illegible]

NURSERY AND HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The sixth annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum was held in the building of the institution on the corner of Franklin and Wisconsin streets, on Saturday. [illegible]

Young Men's Christian Association Building.

We publish below a list of the subscriptions to the fund for the Young Men's Christian Association building. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Cholera—One Thousand Men to be Employed in Cleaning the City—Sharpshooters—Eight Hour Convention—Burials Within the City—Printing—Fire Limits.

The Election in the Fifth Ward.

The last regular meeting of the Common Council of this city was held last evening in the Council Chamber, his honor the Mayor in the chair. There were also present Aldermen Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Rafferty, Frisbie, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Goshdall, Franzen, Proudfoot, Ruh, Blackfield, Woodman and Clark.

On motion of Ald. Ruh, the minutes of the preceding regular and adjourned meetings were approved without reading.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The following communication was received from his honor the Mayor:

To the Board of Aldermen in Common Council assembled:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to-night to the fact of the excitement on the part of our citizens because of the possibility that the Asiatic cholera may visit Chicago during the present summer. It is the general belief that cleanliness is one of the greatest safeguards against the pestilence; therefore it has been ordered that the city shall be thoroughly cleansed and kept so. But this is a work of great magnitude, and in the usual way of cleansing the city requires a much larger time than the impatience of the people will be satisfied with. I therefore would suggest to you to recommend to the Board of Public Works and the Police Commissioners, that they, acting together, employ one thousand men, with necessary teams to cleanse this city at once; that the entire police force, with officers from the different branches of the city government, be directed to superintend the work; that the City Engineer be requested to lend his aid in laying down the plan of doing the work with the greatest expedition and in the most thorough manner. Let the general business of the city interfering with it be stopped for one week, that all efficient men in the various departments may give their personal superintendence to this work. This is the season for house-cleaning. Let us make it the season for city-cleaning, and have all done at the same time. I believe the expense will be no greater than by the slower process, and the public will be better satisfied.

This is not a matter to be laid over and published or referred to a committee. Every member of this Council can judge to-night if this be a good thing to do. If it is, do it; if not, reject it.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Ald. Proudfoot moved to amend the communication, so as to recommend the employment of a thousand men "or as many more as are necessary."

As amended the resolution prevailed.

Ald. Clark moved that Ald. Woodard, Ald. Knickerbocker and Comptroller Kimball, be appointed a committee to procure the portrait of his honor Mayor Rice, to accompany the other portraits of Chicago Mayors, in the Council Chamber. The motion prevailed. Ald. Holden moved that the same committee procure the portraits of ex-Mayors Rumsey and Haines. The motion prevailed.

THE CITY SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

A petition was received from Messrs. John Reid & Co., asking additional time—to 15th of May—in which to complete the city slaughter house. The prayer of the petitioners was granted.—Ald. Kann alone dissenting.

SHARPSHOOTERS' SOCIETY.

A petition from the American Sharpshooters' Society was received, asking for the use of the North Market Hall from the 13th to the 18th of June, during the great shooting match to be held in this city. The prayer of the petitioners was granted.

EIGHT HOUR LEAGUE.

A communication from the Eight Hour League was received, asking for the use of the Council Chamber, in which to hold the sessions of an Eight Hour League Convention, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The petition was granted.

Numerous assessment rolls were presented for approval, by the Board of Public Works, and all such were approved.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

The following report was received from the Corporation Counsel, in relation to the practicability of prohibiting intramural interments:

To the Common Council:

I have examined the ordinance concerning Intramural Interments, referred to me at your last regular meeting.

Whether you possess the power to pass it is a question of fact rather than law. The charter authorizes you "to regulate the burial of the dead, to abate all nuisances which are or may be injurious to the public health," and "to do all acts and make all regulations which may be necessary or expedient for the preservation of health and the suppression of disease."

Laws and ordinances of the city, pages 33 and 31.

If it is true that the prohibition of interments within the city is necessary as a sanitary measure, you have the power to pass the proposed ordinance. This is a question of fact which you must determine from the best light within your reach.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. IRWIN, Counsel to Corporation.

The ordinance prohibiting all further interments in the old city or Catholic cemeteries or otherwise within the corporate limits of the city, under a penalty of $50, was then read as previously published.

Ald. Proudfoot moved its passage.

Ald. Carter opposed the ordinance. As it is, lot holders only have the right to bury, and no new lots are sold. If the matter be left alone it will regulate itself.

Ald. Moore moved to refer back to the committee for further examination.

The motion prevailed.

CITY PRINTING.

The following report was received from the Comptroller:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body, passed on the 23d instant, I hereby report the amount paid, and to be paid, to the corporation newspapers for work done during the year ending March 31st, 1866:

Paid Chicago Times for advertising	$1,888.12	
Paid do for job work	[illegible]	
		$2,816.12
Paid Union for advertising	[illegible]	
Paid Zeitung for job work	250.00	

The foregoing was for work done prior to May 1st, 1865.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

For advertising Council proceedings—paper and pamphlets	$1,882.75	
For Comptroller's monthly reports	1,039.92	
For assessments and other notices	1,793.22	
For City ordinances	2,383.30	
Printing blanks	564.49	
		$9,[illegible]
Paid on above		5,752.00
		$2,416.72
For advertising tax sale of 1865		1,512.10
Amount unpaid		$4,[illegible]
Illinois Staats Zeitung Company, for advertising Council proceedings	2,191.50	
Do. Comptroller's monthly reports	1,180.18	
Do. assessment and other notices	1,697.72	
Do. city ordinances	2,372.50	
		$7,[illegible]
Amount paid on above		4,[illegible]
Amount unpaid		$2,686.84

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER KIMBALL, Comptroller.

Report accepted and placed on file.

FIRE LIMITS.

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred the petition of citizens in the South Division for a modification of the fire limits in that Division, and also the petition of citizens in the West Division for the repealing of the fire limits on the West Side, reported in favor of removing the limit in the South Division from Harrison street to Adams street, and wholly repealing the ordinance so far as concerns the West Division.

Ald. Carter moved to amend so as to fix the fire limits in the South Division from the lake, running through the centre of Harrison to Clark, thence north on Clark to Jackson, thence west to the river.

After some lengthy discussion, the question of the Fire Limits was recommitted to the Committee for further consideration.

ELECTION IN THE FIFTH WARD.

The Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the matter of the election of aldermen in the Fifth Ward reported that they had examined into the subject; that the 195 affidavits alleged to have been made were many of them not signed; that great irregularity stamps all the proceedings in the second precinct of that ward; that giving Mr. Fox all the votes he claims, Mr. Finnucan received sufficient votes to give him the majority.

Ald. Carter offered a resolution declaring the election in the Fifth Ward void, and providing for a new election.

Ald. Bond claimed that as the incoming alderman was not a member of the present council, they could not order a new election, but simply award the certificate or not.

Ald. Sheridan moved to amend Ald. Carter's resolution by limiting the new election to the Second Precinct.

Subsequently Ald. Sheridan withdrew his motion.

Ald. Carter's resolution was then voted upon; ayes, 14; noes, 14.

By the casting vote of the Mayor the resolution was lost.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that a certificate of election be granted to Michael Finnucan as Alderman elect of the Fifth Ward.

The motion was lost; ayes, 10; noes, 16.

The Council then adjourned until this evening.

Accident Insurance—Its Growth in Chicago—Governor Yates' Letter.

It is not long ago that the first reference to the principle of accident insurance was made to Chicago readers, and that in behalf of the pioneer and [illegible]

[illegible]

The Farwell Testimonial Fund.

The following is a copy of the document presented to J. V. Farwell, Esq., at the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on Sunday evening last:

Hon. John V. Farwell:

DEAR BROTHER:—We are informed that the Northwestern Branch of the United States Christian Commission, of which you are the Chairman, having completed its work, is about to present a final report of its labors to the public. We deem this a fitting occasion to give expression to our estimate of the value of the work which it has accomplished, and of the faithful manner in which it has fulfilled its trust. And we desire especially to testify our appreciation of the service which you have rendered to the cause of Christ, our country and its noble defenders, in your unwearied efforts and many sacrifices to carry the comforts of home and the gospel of Jesus to the soldiers of our army. In token of which, we beg of you to accept of this copy of that Holy Book through whose teachings you have received the wisdom that directed, the grace that sustained and the strength that gave success to your truly patriotic, philanthropic and christian labors.

Very respectfully, on behalf of the donors,

THE COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the contributors to the Fund:

Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Pastor, First Baptist Church.
Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Pastor, Second Presbyterian Church.
Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Pastor, Wabash avenue M. E. Church.
Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., Pastor, First Congregational Church.
Rev. R. B. Tuttle, Rector, St. Mark's Episcopal Church.
Rev. Robt. Patterson, Pastor, Reformed Presbyterian Church.
Rev. N. Colver, D. D., Pastor, Fifth Baptist Church.
Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., Pastor, First Presbyterian Church.
Rev. F. W. Fisk, D. D., Pastor, Union Park Congregational Church.
Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D., Pastor, Central Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., Chicago Theological Seminary.
Rev. Willis Lord, Presbyterian Theological Seminary.
Rev. Wm. G. Clarke, D. D., University of Chicago.
Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.
Rev. A. Edwards, Editor of *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.
Rev. Leroy Church, Editor of *Christian Times and Witness*.
Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Pastor Indiana avenue Baptist Church.
Rev. O. N. Tiffany, D. D., Pastor Grace M. E. Church.
Rev. J. T. Mathews, Pastor Seventh Presbyterian Church.
Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Pastor Second Baptist Church.
Rev. A. Swazey, Pastor Third Presbyterian Church.
Rev. C. H. Fowler, pastor Clark street M. E. Church.
Rev. C. G. Taylor, pastor Union Park Baptist Church.
Rev. B. S. Todd, pastor Bridgeport M. E. Church.
Rev. Jas. Demarest, Jr., pastor Livingston Ref'd Dutch Church.
Rev. A. W. Tousey, pastor North Baptist Church.
Rev. Wm. A. Smith, pastor Trinity M. E. Church.
Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Boston Tract Society.
Rev. B. J. Hitchcock, D. D., M. E. Book Depository.
Rev. S. M. Osgood, D. D., Am. Bap. Missionary Union.
Rev. David Williams, pastor Welch Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Wm. D. Skelton, pastor Ind. street M. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Wrenn, pastor North Star Baptist Mission.
Rev. H. Whipple, M. E. City Missionary.
Rev. R. DeBaptist, pastor, Olivet Baptist Church.
Rev. N. O. Westergreen, pastor Second German M. E. Church.
Rev. E. Austermuhl, pastor Second German Baptist Church.
Rev. Chas. Wheeler, pastor, Ill. St. Independent Church.
Rev. V. Whiting, pastor First German M. E. Church.
Rev. O. W. Fay, Young Men's Chris. Asso.
Hon. Wm. Bross, Lieut. Gov. Ill.
V. B. Denslow, CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Schools.
Peter Page, Assessor U. S. Int. Rev., Ill.
Wm. H. Rand, CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
E. Goodman, *Christian Times and Witness*.

S. P. Farrington,	Tuthill King,
P. L. Underwood,	J. L. Reynolds,
G. C. Cook,	B. F. Jacobs,
H. W. Clarke,	D. L. Moody,
J. H. Clough,	F. M. Rockwell,
C. B. Nelson,	O. C. Gibbs,
Francis Nourse,	G. C. Wood,
Wm. B. Phillips,	E. S. Wells,
Marshall Field,	H. W. Adams,
John Creighton,	L. H. Holmes,
Geo. W. Perkins,	S. A. Kean,
Jno. B. [illegible],	E. C. Wilder,
O. H. Horton,	S. A. Kellogg,
H. Baldwin,	Alexander Drake,
Wm. T. Allen,	J. R. Wilson,
J. N. Barker,	W. W. Allport,
J. M. Chapman,	James E. Tyler,
Rob't F. Queal,	S. M. Fassett,
C. J. Bishop,	Wm. H. Whitehead,
C. N. Holden,	Hon. Chas. Walker.
E. W. Raymond,	

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA.—The sale of seats for single nights will commence at the box office of the Opera House at 9 o'clock this morning. The short season will open on Thursday evening with "Lucretia Borgia," Mesdames Ghioni and Patti Strakosch and Signori Errani and Susini in the principal roles. Friday evening "Il Trovatore," on which occasion Massimiliani and Bellini will appear.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—McKean Buchanan and Virginia, his daughter, commenced an engagement here last evening, to a rather thin house, in the play of "Richelieu." Mr. Buchanan is not an artist who has achieved to himself any great degree of enviable notoriety, and in consequence the benches were thinly filled; yet it is due to him to say that he presented a very fair personation of the Cardinal, though it would be difficult to point out any one phase of the character in which he can be said to give an original interpretation to the words "set down." Perhaps the only exception to this statement is in regard to the words of his interlocutors, who are now and then cut prematurely short by his anticipation of the cue. To-night, "Richard the Third."

MUSEUM.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" takes not a jot of its popularity, but continues to be as eagerly sought after as on the first nights of its production. It will be repeated for only a few evenings longer, and we cordially recommend all who have not seen the fairies to avail themselves of the short opportunity.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Skiff & Gaylord minstrels are doing an excellent business at the Academy, which is well filled every evening.

HOWE'S CIRCUS.—Robinson's Champion Circus opened yesterday on the ground at the corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue, and were greeted with a full house. The Company is a good one, embracing some of the best gymnastic, acrobatic and equestrian talent to be found in the country. A good many of these artists are already familiar to the public here, and we also recognize old acquaintances among the learned mules and the other four-footed performers. They are all in excellent condition and doing full justice to their reputation. We anticipate a successful season for the Circus Company.

MUSICAL EVENINGS.—Last evening was inaugurated, by Root & Cady, at their warerooms in Opera House block, a new feature of musical entertainments which we feel quite sure is destined to prove highly popular with our music-loving citizens. It takes the name of "Musical Evenings," and if the wishes of those who had the pleasure of being present last night are recognized, their recurrence will be frequent for an indefinite period. The entertainment consisted of selections from the best masters, as the programme will indicate, and the splendid pianos, organs, violins, and violoncellos in that establishment were brought into requisition and manipulated by the best professional and amateur talent in the city. The cultivated human voice also lent its inspiration to the occasion. The following was the programme:

1. Rossini's Charity.....Beteson
   Violin, piano and cabinet organ.
2. Quartette—Lively Night.....Arions
3. Trio No. 2. Opus 1.....Beethoven
   Piano, violin and violoncello.
4. Vocal duet—"I would that my Love"
   Mendelssohn
   [This was encored, and brought out "Guarda la Luna Bianca."]
5. Quintette (from Cosi Fanlutte).....
   Arranged by Gounod
   Violin, violoncello and cabinet organ.
6. Violin Solo—Sounds from Home.....Gungl
7. Quartette—Come jolly Fellows.....Abt
8. Finale—Fantasia on Airs from Sicilian Vespers. Arranged expressly for the occasion by.....Balaika
   Violin, violoncello, piano and cabinet organ.

We know it gratifys all that were present, and many more who were not, to learn that there is a good prospect for the repetition of these "Musical Evenings" after the close of the Opera season.

DIED.—The boy Antoine Goggie, who was so seriously injured on Saturday by being run over by an engine of the Michigan Southern road, near the corner of Clark and Taylor streets, died from his wounds on Sunday. An inquest was held yesterday forenoon at the City Hospital, when the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Word about Gift Concerts.—When hundreds are investing in Gift Concerts every day, and thousands of others are intending to do so, a word about their respective claims may be of some importance. We advise all our readers to govern themselves by the following facts:

1st. The National Gift Concert is the only one owned and controlled by a party of established business reputation and ability. Martin O'Brien, the proprietor, carries on a large legitimate wholesale and retail business apart from this enterprise and of ten times more value. Indeed, the concert is used by him merely to advertise his regular business, and not as a means of making money. On this account he is able to give in prizes the money that the proprietors of other concerts must retain for their own profits.

2d. Mr. O'Brien is the only party who is vitally interested in making the drawing and distribution of gifts fair and honest. His success in using it for an advertising medium, and indeed his entire future business depends upon making his concert satisfactory to every ticket holder. His past experience in these matters is the best guaranty for the future. Of the three gift enterprises already carried through by him, we have never heard a word of dissatisfaction. In every instance the prizes were ready for delivery before the drawing, and were all drawn and all delivered as fast as called for. And he is the only one who has never postponed the time of drawing.

3d. Mr. O'Brien is the only proprietor of the gift concerts who gives a full list of his prizes completely numbered, and who gives a full and satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the prizes will be drawn and delivered. This he does in *a neatly bound book* which, beside this, contains many valuable statistics, and *is sent free of charge with every ticket*.

4th. Mr. O'Brien's concert offers better inducements than any other concert or gift enterprise in existence.

It gives a larger proportion of its prizes in money than any other.

It is the only one where small prizes are not made up of cheap jewelry or other worthless articles.

It is the only one that gives its ticket-holders the privilege of exchanging their prizes for other goods.

It is the only one that is extensively patronized by the citizens of Chicago.

5th.—If you are not satisfied of these facts, and that O'Brien's is the place to buy tickets, we would suggest that you send your money to some friend, or to any reliable merchant, banker or editor in Chicago, with instructions to invest in the most reliable one without naming any. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred they will buy at O'Brien's.

6th.—There is no danger of losing money in sending by mail. Address plainly, M. O'Brien, 129 Dearborn street, Chicago, and you will receive tickets and book by return mail.

Read the advertisement on the first page.

Remember the drawing takes place May 31st, and the tickets are nearly all sold already.—*Chicago Evening Journal, April 28th.* x306

Catarrh.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases *A neglected Cold* which can be relieved by the use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service. [illegible]

Croup.—Almost daily we are called upon to chronicle the death of some loved one, by this dread disease, which often takes its victim away from loving parents with only very short notice. Every mother should supply herself with Coe's Cough Balsam, for it is no exaggeration to say it will cure ninety-nine cases in every one hundred, if taken in season. There are very many mothers who will tell you they owe the life of some [illegible]

[illegible] is worthy of its [illegible]. If used [illegible]

We call attention to the advertisement of the National Gift Concert, to come off at Chicago on the 31st of May. This is one of the best chances to invest a dollar, with a prospect of securing a small fortune, that has yet been presented. If there is no agent here for the sale of tickets, we advise those desiring to try their luck to get up a club. Mr. O'Brien is a gentleman of long established business reputation, and any citizen will vouch for his honor and integrity. He is doing a business amounting to fifty thousand dollars a year, and will not sacrifice his name and reputation for the profits of any such scheme. There need be no fear but what he will do the fair thing.—*LaSalle County Press.* x480

Decay's effacing finger will never mar the teeth that are brushed daily with Odoriferous Sozodont. It lends a floral fragrance to the breath as well as protects the teeth from corrosion and decomposition. 2409

Our Reconstruction Policy.—W. T. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Hoddleson, of Plano, Illinois, suffered six long weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, his knees and ankles swelled up, causing intense pain, and in all that time could not get down to his place of business but twice. He was induced to use Morrell's Electro Magnetic Fluid. Four or five applications relieved him entirely and made a perfect cure; and, being a kind-hearted man, he recommended it to his neighbor, Mr. Tripp, who was laid up in bed with rheumatism in the hip. A few applications cured him. This is the way we intend to reconstruct the nation. All the Druggists keep the Fluid for sale. x488

Like the Sweet South wind over a bank of violets comes the air which has been scented with the odor of Egyptian Calla. A delightful perfume made by Tallman & Collins, and sold everywhere. x404

This is the Last Day to See the Great Summer Cooking Stove on exhibition at N. F. Merrill's, 71 Randolph street, this morning from 10 to 1 o'clock. The samples will be for sale. x497

Remarkable Young Lady—The Magnetic Doctress—Miss Tennessee, who was once called the "Wonderful Child," has returned to the city and established an infirmary on Fifth street, No. 488, near Mound, where she may be consulted on fall matters pertaining to life and health. She will give information of lost or stolen property, identifying the person or persons concerned with so much certainty, as scarcely to leave a doubt of their guilt; and, when required, will go into an unconscious state, and travel to every part of the world, and hunt up absent persons, whether dead or alive, and through her will tell the inquiring friends their situation and whereabouts. She will guarantee to make permanent cures in all cases she undertakes. Cancers extracted, root and branch, without instruments or pain, or one drop of blood, in from four to twenty-four hours. Paralyzed persons made to walk in from three to nine days, and all other diseases treated with the same success, such as liver complaint, consumption, fits, heart disease, sight and hearing restored, and all diseases that flesh is heir to. All letters promptly answered, and medicine sent by express when required. Box 3,172, Cincinnati P. O. Through her extensive practice lately, she has also secured the services of Dr. C. H. Woodbull to assist her. [illegible]

The Great Indian Catarrh Remedy.—Persons afflicted with the Catarrh in the Head, Weak Eyes, Neuralgia, or Headache, should try the Great Indian Catarrh Remedy. Sent per mail on receipt of price—50 cents and 3 cent stamp. Address M. E. HIGGINS, 142 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ap28-w800-8t-Sa-Tu-Wed

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.—The three best known Tonics, skilfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. CASWELL, MACK & CO., New York City. Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]

Humphreys.—A new and fresh supply of Humphrey's Specific Homoeopathic Medicines, just received by Smith & Dwyer, wholesale and retail agents, Chicago, Illinois. Also, agents for Humphrey's Ponds Extracts. See advertisement. [illegible]

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, mouldings, cords, tassles, &c., &c.—a large and desirable stock—at greatly reduced prices for the next thirty days, at Henry Wiggers, 113 Lake-st., Chicago. [illegible]

Itch! Itch!! Itch!!! Scratch! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!—Dr. Blank's Itch Cerate will cure the Itch in 36 hours; also cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. All other cures for skin diseases contain the health-destroying mercury, and are dangerous. Blank's Cerate contains no mercury, and is free from danger. Price, by mail, 60 cents per box, or by express $4 per dozen. Sold by druggists generally at 50 cents per box. H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, General Agent. P. O. Box 5835. Apr 17 [illegible]

How to Destroy Rats and Roaches.—No article known is more effectual than Burt's EXTERMINATOR, ready and safe to use, and keeps soft, and sold in large boxes for 25 cents. Ask for Burt's, and if your druggist has not got the article, he can obtain it at once of H. SCOVIL, wholesale agent, 76 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. ap7-361-3t-SaTuTh

Where and How to Educate our Sons.—"Teach them that which they will practice when they become men." Eastman National Business College, Chicago, Ill., the popular practical institution of the country. Address E. P. EASTMAN, Principal. w750

Dyhrenfurth's School for Girls.—This branch of the School of Trade will be opened in elegant rooms on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph, on the first of May. Applications for admission should be made at the principal office, 116 and 118 Randolph street, between the hours of 9 and 4 p. m. w313

The Illinois School of Trade.—The Business Department of this institution is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Students may enter upon the Commercial Course at any time. Rooms 116 and 118 Randolph street, opposite the Museum. w313 J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal.

Dyhrenfurth's School for Boys.—This department of the School of Trade will commence a new term on the first of May. Applications for admission should be made at the principal office, 116 and 118 Randolph street, between the hours of 9 and 4 p. m. w313

This is the season of the year when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhoea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it. ap30-x120

Go to N. F. Merrill's for the largest and best assorted stock of kerosene lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, &c., &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street. x566

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 30.

GOLD.

Gold closed up steadily at 126¾@126⅞.

INTEREST ON FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Sub-Treasury here will commence paying interest on 5-20 bonds to-morrow.

EXCHANGE.

The market for Exchange is quiet and bankers' bills are quoted at 109¾@109⅞.

STOCKS.

The Stock market is firm at the second regular board and at the last open board there was an upward movement in prices.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

The ease in money is too great to admit of any permanent decline in values at present, and every falling off in prices is very soon after succeeded by a rally.

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

Petroleum and gold stocks are dull. Sales of Franhoe at $2.80; Bird Farm, 30c; Shade River, 70c; United States, $9.25. Mining Stocks—Consolidated Gregory Gold, $18.00; Ada Elmore, $3.05; Quartz Hill, $4.10; Smith & Parmlee, $9.00; Virginia City, 45c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The advance in cotton to-day has steadied the dry goods market very considerably, and a fair trade is doing at last week's prices.

Brown Sheetings—Appleton A 36, 25c; do D 36, 22c; do E 37, 17c; Atlantic A 37, 23½c; do N 33, 19c; Augusta 36, 20c; Boott H 33, 16c; do E 34, 20c; Dwight A 36, 19c; Great Falls M 36, 21c; do S 31, 19c; Howard A 36, 23c; Indian Head 36, 25c; Laconia B 36, 23c; do E 37, 21c; do H 36, 22c; do O 33, 25c; Lanark 36, 20c; Laurel O 36, 26c; Nashua Extra 36, 26c; Ludlow A 35 18c; New Market A 36, 20c; Pacific A 36, 22½c; Pittsfield A 35, 15c; Porter Mill B 36, 20c; Salmon Falls A 36, 22c; Shawmut 36, 22½c; Stark A 36, 22c; do M 36, 19c; Swift River 36, 18c.

Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett's 36 inch, 30c; Bates XX 36 inch, 40c; do BB 36 inch, 35c; Bay Mills, 36 inch 37c; Canoe, 27 inch, 14c; Columbian A, 37 inch, 22½c; Forrest Dale, 36 inch, 30c; Hill's semper idem, 36 inch, 34c; Home, 34 inch, 25c; Hope, 36 inch, 30c; James, 36 inch, 30c; Langdon, 36 inch, 39c; Lonsdale, 36 inch, 35c; Masonville, 36 inch, 37c; New York Mills, 36 inch, 47½c.

Prints—Amoskeag, 15c; Arnold's, 15c; Cocheco, 19c; Dunnel's, 17c; Empire, 10½c; Freeman, 15c; Garner & Co., 18c; London Mourning, 16c; Lancaster, 18c; Merrimac D, 19c; do W, 20c; Sprague's Frocks, 19c; do fancy, 15c; Victory, 15c; Wamsutta, 12½c.

Hoop Skirts—Thompson's Crown Boulevard Trail, $1.05@1.20; Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, [illegible]; Myers' I. X. L., wide tapes, [illegible].

Cambrics—Manville, 15c; Portland, 11½c; Victory, 15c; Washington, 17c.

Cottonades—Farmers' & Mechanics', 55c; New York Mills, 65c; Plow Loom and Anvil, 47½c; Richmond, 47½c; Jacquard Diaper, extra unbleached, 40c; Extra Bleached, 47c; Colored Damask, 42½c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, MONDAY EVENING, April 30.

BEEF CATTLE—The number on sale at Allerton's to-day was 5,500, of which 275 were from Ohio, 2,781 from Illinois, 51 from Kentucky, and 239 from Pennsylvania. Total since last week, 5,780 head. The quality was not equal to last week, but generally good fair stock, mostly from Illinois. There was but very few from this State, and no distillers. The weather has been clear, dry and cool. The market opened strong at an advance of 1c, but toward night declined ½c, closing dull. There are a number left over, and more expected, 700 head being held back at Albany and Buffalo. The receipts for the week are 5,200 head, which is ample after the large supply of last week. The current prices are: First quality, 16@17c; second quality, 15@16c; third quality, 13@15c. A few of the best sell at 18c. Average, 15½c. Best Illinois, weighing 800 lbs average 17c.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

S. W. Allerton sold 162 head, averaging 850 to 900 lbs net, at 14½@16c.

J. McPherson sold 112 head, averaging 735 lbs, at 16c.

W. H. Platt & Co. sold 62 head, averaging 750 lbs, at 15@15½c.

Gillett sold Messenger, in second hands, 119 head, averaging 800 lbs, at 17c. Best lot in the market.

W. W. Wood sold 112 head, averaging 700 lbs, at 15 @17c.

Sims & Co. sold 67 head, averaging — lbs, 16c.

SHEEP—The supply is short. The demand is active and prices are advancing. There was 2,600 sold this morning, at 8c. All were sheared. Best Ohio, averaging 116 lbs, sold at 8½c.

HOGS—Received, 12 cars. The supply is short. All sales were made to city retailers at 13@13¼c.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, April 30.

FLOUR—Not so active but firm. Sales superfine at $8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and prices well sustained. Corn advanced one cent; sales No. 1 mixed 65c. Oats quiet; sales No. 1 at 45c. Rye steady and firm at 95c for No. 1. Barley in good demand; sales Canada spring at $1.30.

LINSEED OIL—Linseed oil advanced to $1.55.

WHISKEY—Whiskey dull; sales free raw at $2.24@2.25.

COTTON—Not freely offered; sales middling 35c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and prices slightly lower. Mess pork offered at $28.50. Bulk meats ½c lower; sales shoulders at 11c; sides at 14c, loose. Bacon scarce and in demand; sales clear sides at 17½c. Lard, small offerings and sales at 20c for prime city kettle.

MONEY—Moderately easy. Exchange steady and firm.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 30.

CLEARED—Tug Continental, LaSalle; Alliance, Ottawa.

ARRIVED—P. Northrop, Joliet, 36 yards rubble stone; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 10,000 bu oats; Alliquippa, Prince, 41,200 lbs empty barrels; Altec, LaSalle, 3,500 bu corn; Commerce, LaSalle, 120,430 lbs hams, 5,122 lbs salt provisions, 779 brls pork; Monarch, Lockport, 200 brls flour, 4,880 bu corn; Derigo, Joliet, 3,500 bu corn; H. N. Gaylord, Lockport, 4,000 bu oats; E. Burnham, Prince, 31 yards rubble stone; Liberty, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, April 30.

CLEARED—Wing and Wing, Joliet, 50 brls flour; Rescue, Lemont; Mandalla, Marseilles; P. Northrop, Lemont; Energy, Aux Sable; Altec, LaSalle; Imperial, Lockport; H. G. Gaylord, Lockport; Isabella, St. Louis, 120,977 feet lumber, 100,000 shingles; B. A. Thorp, LaSalle, 71,126 feet lumber, 14,350 lath.

ARRIVED—B. E. Goodell, Ottawa, 3,600 bu corn, 3,500 bu oats; Decatah, LaSalle, 3,500 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, April 30.

UP—Board of Trade, American Union, Sweden, Orphan, Tanner, Excelsior, Sherman, Cambria, Clark, Commerce, Collins, Montpelier, Ferguson, Winona, Bermuda, Kate Richmond, H. Richmond, Jessie Hoiley.

DOWN—Maine, Lowell, New York, Cleveland.

WIND—Northeast.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sales on the 16th and 17th, 24,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an upward tendency of 1d ₽ lb. Middling Uplands quoted about 15d.

Manchester market was dull and irregular.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and advanced 6d. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2d. Corn firm with a slight advance.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon easier. Butter inactive. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, steady at 43@45s for American. Rosin quiet and steady.

LONDON, April 17—Evening. Consols closed 86¾@87 for Money. American securities—United States 5-20 bonds, 71@71½. Illinois Central, 79¼@79½. Erie, 53@53¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Sales of Cotton for 4 days, 37,000 bales, of which 8,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market opened with upward tendency and advanced 1d, but became heavy, and the improvement was lost, closing nominal and irregular. Middling uplands 14d. Breadstuffs upward tendency, and all descriptions are a trifle higher. Flour firmer and 6d higher. Wheat tends upward and prices 1d@2d higher; Winter red, 10s@10s 6d. Corn firm; mixed, 30s 9d@31s. Provisions dull. Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon easier. Lard dull and nominal. Butter inactive. Petroleum quiet; 2s@2s 1d for refined.

LONDON, April 19.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Sugar easier. Coffee firm. Tea firm.

STOCKS—Consols, 86⅞@87; United States 5-20s, 70¾; Erie shares, 54½; Illinois Central, 79½@80.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—Afternoon.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 65,000 bales. Market heavy and irregular, and after various fluctuations closes at a decline of ½@⅝d on the week for American. Authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 17d; middling Orleans, 14½d; fair Mobile, 15½d; middling Mobile, 14¼d; fair uplands, 16d; middling uplands, 14¼d. Sales to-day, Friday, estimated at 12,000 bales. Market closing firmer. Stock in port estimated at [illegible] bales; of which 33,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

LONDON, April 20th, p. m.

STOCKS—Consols close at 86⅞@87; U. S. 5-20s, 69½; Erie shares, 53¼@54; Illinois Central shares, 79½@80.

Satterthwaite's circular says: Large transactions in American securities for German account touched as low as 68, but closed on the 18th at 69½; Illinois Central, 80¼@81; Erie, 51¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.

COTTON—Firmer, but very quiet; 36c for middling.

FLOUR—Dull and 10c lower on common and medium grades. Sales at $7.90@8.40 for extra State, $9.00@9.75 for common to good shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio, and $9.80@13.50 for trade brands; closing dull.

WHISKY—Dull, at $2.24@2.26½ for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally 2@3c lower. Small sales old winter red western at $2.57. Rye quiet; Western 98c. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Corn dull and rather easier; 83@85c for unsound, 88@90c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, and 78c for damaged. Oats quiet; 48@49c for new Western, 52@56c for old do.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Sugar steady at 10½@13c. Molasses firm; Porto Rico 70c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 25c for crude and 40@41c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavy and lower, but closed firm at $27.50@27.75 for new mess, closing at $27.75, regular; $26.00@26.25 for old do, and $23.75@24.00 for prime; also 3,550 brls new mess, for May, June and July, sellers' and buyers' option, at $27.50@27.50. Beef steady at $15.00@20.50 for new plain mess, and $21.00@24.50 for new extra mess. Beef hams firmer at $40.00@41.00. Cut meats quiet and steady at 11@11½c for shoulders, and 15@17½c for hams. Bacon held firmer and quiet. Lard dull and heavy at 17½@21c. Butter quiet at 25@40c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State. Cheese dull at 16@22c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.

MONEY—Is easy at 4@5 per cent on call.

STERLING EXCHANGE—109¾@109⅞.

GOLD—Unsettled and lower, opening at 127¾, declining to 126, and closing at 126¼.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Dull and nominal.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Without decided change.

U. S. 6s 5-20 coup., '62	102¾	Treasury Notes, 7 3-10	
Do. registered, '62	102¾	2d series	101¾
U. S. 6s, 11-82 coup.	105¼	3d series, small	101⅛

STOCKS—Dull.

Tenn. 6s	91	Ill. Cen.	121
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98¼	Cleve. & Pitts.	81
W. Union Tele.	57¼	C. & N. W.	29
Erie	79¾	Cleve. & Tol	104
Erie pfd	77¼	C. & R. I.	122
Reading	102	Mar. & Cinn. 1st pfd	45
Mich. South.	79		

At the 4 o'clock Open Board the following were the principal sales:

Spruce Hill	34	C. & N. W. pfd	58
Mariposa pfd	21½	Reading	102
W. U. Tel.	57¼	M. S.	78¾
Erie	79¾	P., Ft. W. & C.	98¼
N. Y. C.	90½	C. & P.	81¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Firm.

Commer. bills	108@108½	Sight	109¾@109⅞
Bankers	109¾@109⅞	Francs	515 @5.20

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 30.

FLOUR—Steady; Western super $8.00@9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn active; white 97@98c; yellow dull at 85c. Oats dull at 50c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 30.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Irregular. New amber 6c better. New white 5c lower. Sales of old amber at $2.50; new white at $2.45; new amber at $2.35. Corn firm and ½c better, at 58@58c for No. 1 mixed; 58@59c for do yellow; 60c for do white. Oats very firm; held at 40c for No. 1.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS past week, 14,000 brls flour, 27,000 bu wheat, 53,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats.

SHIPMENTS—11,000 brls flour, 50,000 bu wheat, 32,000 bu corn, 15,000 bu oats.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.

FLOUR—Moderately active at $7.25@8.75 for single extra; 8.50@9.50 for double extra; $12.25@13.00 for choice.

GRAIN—Wheat stiff at $1.92½ for prime and strictly prime, and $2.75 for choice. Corn lower at 53@60c. Oats declined to 40@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $26.50. Bacon—Clear sides advanced to 17½c; canvased sugar-cured hams 18c. Lard firm and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.

COTTON—Recovered 2c of the previous decline. Sales, 1,250 bales to-day; receipts, 1,394 bales. Low middling, 33@34c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Fair to fully fair, 13¾@14½c. Molasses nominal.

FLOUR—Firm. Superfine, $8.75.

GRAIN—Corn 2½c lower. Mixed and yellow, $1.05@1.07½. Oats, 72@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced $1.00. Mess, $31.00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

CATTLE—Moderately active at former rates. Beeves—receipts, 1,600 head; sales of fair to good at 15@18c.

Cows—unchanged.

SHEEP—In fair demand.

HOGS—Very dull.

COTTON—Firm; 36c for middling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $7.75@8.50 for super, and $8.50@9.00 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $2.40@2.67 for red, and $2.80@2.90 for white.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; sugar steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $27.50@27.75. Lard, 19@20½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at $2.25@2.27.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Loans	$248,817,682
Increase	2,958,629
Specie	8,343,937
Decrease	1,581,576
Circulation	25,377,302
Increase	70,779
Legal Tenders	90,290,019
Increase	2,908,204
Deposits	202,718,974
Increase	5,909,984

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, April 26th, 1866, at the house of the bride's brother in law, C. F. Brewster, by Rev. L. Raymond, Mr. EDWARD E. CARVER and Miss LIZZIE WILSON, all of Chicago.

☞ New York and Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

On Sunday, April 29th, by Rev. Edward G. Taylor, Mr. W. H. KIMBALL and Mrs. MARY V. MORSE, both of Elgin, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, April 30th, Miss JENNIE A. BUXTON, aged 16 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 616 Carroll street, at 2 o'clock p. m., to-day, May 1st.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Large sale of superior, new and second-hand

Household Furniture,

Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Iron Safe, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and superior assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, including several fine Polish Oil Walnut Chamber and Parlor Suits, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, &c. Also one Iron Safe, with a general assortment of Household Goods. Also one Iron Safe. GILBERT & SAMPSON, x15 Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE BY AUCTION of the largest and richest assortment of extra first class

FURNITURE,

For Parlor, Drawingroom, Library, Chamber and Diningroom, Pier Glasses, &c.,

That has ever been sold at public sale in this city. Buyers in want of really first-class goods will do well to delay making their purchases until this sale, which will commence at our rooms on Wednesday, May 9th. Particulars given on the 3d.

x9 GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—By mutual agreement the firm of

Kraefft, Roelle & Co.,

This day been dissolved. Our Mr. EISENDRATH retiring, Chicago, May 1st, 1866.

KRAEFFT, ROELLE & CO.

We will continue the Wine and Liquor Business, under the firm KRAEFFT, ROELLE & CO., at the old Stand, No. 112 State street. The firm now composing

THEODORE KRAEFFT,
JOSEPH ROELLE,
ANTON JUNKER.

x348-4p

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of SINKEY, BLACK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. S. Sinkey will continue the commission business, and settle the matters of the late firm.

F. S. SINKEY,
JOS. H. BLACK,
GEO. A. ORR.

April 30, 1866.
x465 4p

THE NEW IMPROVED

AMERICAN

SELF GENERATING

REFRIGERATOR,

(PATENTED JAN. 5th, 1864)

Is the Best Article Ever Offered

TO THE PUBLIC.

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN IT.

MANUFACTURED BY BENT & GOWARD,

166 Madison street, Chicago.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Office Desk room in or half of a pleasant furnished corner office, suitable for law, commission, insurance or vessel business. No. 4 Dilliard's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets. x374

TO RENT—Office—Front office on ground floor, No. 83 LaSalle street. I wish to retain desk room for myself. Possession immediately. M. W. LESTER. x381

TO RENT—Offices—A very desirable suit of offices in the brick block, entrance No. 164 Randolph street. Apply to GEO. M. HIGH, 164 Randolph street, Room 13. x389

TO RENT—Store—On Clark, opposite Rock Island Freight Depot, suitable for a grocery, and next door to a meat market. Apply at 147 Dearborn street. x373

TO RENT—Basement of store 46 Franklin-st. Apply on the premises. x485

TO RENT—Basement—126 South Clark street, between Madison and Washington streets. Large and light room, well suited for a billiard hall. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. J. WHITE, on the premises. x450

TO RENT—Store—No. 13 South Water street, first floor. Also, lodging rooms, furnished and kept in order, to rent without board, to gentlemen only. x359

TO RENT—Floor—The third floor of 263 South Clark street, 20x70 feet. Inquire of A. A. TURNER & CO., 263 South Clark street. x394

TO RENT—Floor—Second floor of marble front building 230 Lake street. Inquire on the premises. x373

TO RENT—Floor—Second floor 151 Lake street. x413

TO RENT—Stores—Brick store No. 85 Market street; brick store No. 217 Kinzie street; also cottage No. 30 Judd street. REES & AYRES, room 10 Crosby's Opera House. x394

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—Stable—From May 1st, a brick stable, four stalls, with hay loft, rear of 250 Indiana street. Inquire at 250 Indiana-st. x376

TO RENT—Piano Stool and Cover—To a person that will take good care of the same. Please answer immediately. Address Box 1327, Chicago, Ill. x437

TO RENT—Lot—On a five years' lease. One of the best lots in the Union Stock Yards. Apply at the Land Office, opposite the Hough House. x439

TO RENT—Storage—Near Chamber of Commerce. The large and commodious basement, 190 and 192 Washington st.; 80 by 180 feet with rear entrance; water and gas; dry and airy; suitable for storage or packing. Inquire at the office, 190 Washington st. x350

TO RENT—Sewing Machines. First-class sewing machines, also all kinds of sewing machines repaired, by SCOTCHMER & SMITH, 98 Washington street. x414

TO RENT—A Dock near Erie-st. Bridge, 120 feet river front. Inquire at P. HAM'S Coal Office, on Kingsbury-st., near Erie-st. x469

Amusements.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. TIFFANY, in aid of the "HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN," in Clark street Methodist Episcopal Church, MONDAY EVENING, May 7th, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"WOMAN."

Admission, 50 cents. my1x459 3t T-TH-SA&M

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS.....MANAGERS

Engagement of Mr. McKEAN and Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.

TUESDAY, May 1st.

RICHARD III.

Richard.....Mr. McKean Buchanan
Queen.....Miss Virginia Buchanan

☞ Saturday, Buchanan Matinee. x459

ITALIAN OPERA.

A CARD.

The sale of Reserved Seats for either night will commence this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 a. m. at the Box Office of the Opera House. x456

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. A. D. BRADLEY.....Director of Amusements
MR. THOS. BAILEY.....Stage Manager

☞ Time altered—performance commences at 8.

THREE NIGHTS MORE.

This [illegible] day Evening, April 30th, will be presented

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

☞ In rehearsal, THE OCTOROON.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Positively for Eight Nights Only, commencing THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

M'ME. GHIONI & SIGNOR SUSINI'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.

Mr. Strakosch announces with much pleasure that he has succeeded in making an engagement with some of the artists of MARETZEK'S celebrated ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE, from the Academy of Music, New York, and a complete chorus and orchestra, comprising some of the most talented artists in America, with whom he will give a brief season (limited to eight nights) of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, which will be produced in a style unrivalled by any other management.

THURSDAY Evening, May 3d, GRAND OPENING NIGHT, Donizetti's grand opera,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Mesdames GHIONI and PATTI STRAKOSCH. Signori ERRANI and SUSINI in the principal roles.

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor F. ROSA.

FRIDAY Evening, May 4th, Verdi's masterwork,

IL TROVATORE.

First appearance of MASSIMILIANI and BELLINI. Saturday—FAUST. Monday—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Tuesday (first time)—CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Wednesday—ERNANI. Thursday—DON GIOVANNI. [illegible] FAREWELL NIGHT. Saturday, May 12th [illegible] A MATINEE.

SCALE OF PRICES—Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Balcony Box Seats, $2; Proscenium Boxes, $10 and $12; Family Circle, (entrance on State street,) 50 cents.

Seats for either night may be secured at the Box Office of the Opera House, (open daily from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m., and from 2 till 4 p. m.

Doors open at 7¼. Opera commences at 8 o'clock. x265-4p

THE GREAT CONSOLIDATION

CIRCUS!

FIVE SHOWS IN ONE!

Will exhibit at CHICAGO, on Lot Corner of Randolph Street and Michigan avenue, commencing on

Monday Evening, April 30,

And every Afternoon and Evening during the week. This Immense Alliance is composed of 300 Men and Horses; 50 Performers, 5 Lady Equestriennes, and 4 Highly Popular Clowns. It has the most Magnificent Stud of Highly Trained Horses, Educated Mules, and Diminutive Ponies, ever brought together in anyone show in the United States. A combination of Equestrian, Gymnastic, Acrobatic and Athletic Talent, never before concentrated in any one institution, either in Europe or America.

The Performance will consist of all that is Novel and Brilliant in Horsemanship, Grand and Courageous in Gymnasia, or Animated and Graceful in Athletic Skill, by the universally admitted GREATEST ARTISTS OF THE DAY. Equestrian Pageants and Cavalcades, Cavalry Evolutions, Comic Pantomimes, Grand and Lofty Tumbling, Double Somersaulting, etc., will be introduced at each entertainment, in rapid succession; the whole forming one of the most Acceptable, Unique and Brilliant SHOWS ever given at any one time, under any one Canvass, on the Continent of America.

☞ The performances will consist of nearly every act that has ever been introduced in an Arena in the United States, by a Troupe of Artists by far the Largest and Most Talented ever consolidated in any one Circus in this or any other Country. [illegible]

[illegible]

TEN HORSE ENTREE.

[illegible]

The Camp of the Cossacks.

☞ Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock, p. m. Grand Entree at 2 and 8. [illegible]

Admission, [illegible] 25 Cents.

w650

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS AT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tenth and positively the

LAST WEEK.

Monday Evening a Splendid Bill.

Tuesday evening, benefit of Johnny Howard.

Wednesday [illegible] on which occasion the [illegible] full of fun and [illegible] programme x314 4p

Auction Sales.

B. T. LEE, CITY AUCTIONEER, No. 123 Dearborn street.

TUESDAY, May 1st, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

At the Store.

All the Furniture of a Family.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

At 144 Dearborn Street,

Store Fixtures and Counters, Shelving, Counters, Stoves, Show Cases, and other articles. x480

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, PALMER'S BLOCK, 44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET. w650

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., AT AUCTION, on Tuesday, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction-ers. x213

SALOON AND RESTAURANT Fixtures and Furniture at auction.

License and Lease of a House,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, at Saloon and Dwelling 313 South Clark street, [illegible] Clark street, [illegible] from May 1st. [illegible] x310

FIFTH PAWNBROKER'S SALE, [illegible] May 2d, at 9 [illegible] Palmer's Block [illegible] x285

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, [illegible] at Dwelling House 643 W[illegible] x256

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, [illegible] at Dwelling House No. [illegible] x271

Personal.

PERSONAL—Information wanted of [illegible] ALEXANDER [illegible]

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—Dwelling—Over store 114 West Randolph street. Inquire in the store. x372

TO RENT—House—The up-stairs of 32 Aberdeen street. Contains four rooms and closets. Inquire down stairs. x370

TO RENT—House—The dwellings over the new store corner of Taylor and Clinton streets, suitable for a small family. Apply on the premises. x371

TO RENT—House—Lower part of house No. 6 Hill street. Will rent only to family with no small children. Rent $16.66 per month in advance and security required. Apply on premises. x420

TO RENT—House—A two story house with nine rooms, large yard and garden; also, a nice cottage, beautifully located, barn, etc., near Union Park. Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn-st. x423

TO RENT—House—Two-story house No. 384 West Van Buren-st., nine rooms, closets, &c. Rent $40 per month in advance. F. M. FOX, 66 South Canal street. x410

TO RENT—House—Of 7 rooms on Van Buren street. Rent $25 per month. Inquire of J. R. FAY, 12 Lombard Block. x411

TO RENT—House—A first-class house, 275 Forquer street, containing nine rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises. x386

TO RENT—Room—Four rooms over store No. 317 South Clark-st. Inquire on the premises. x348

TO RENT—Rooms—Within three minutes walk of the Post Office, a front room furnished, and gas; pleasantly situated. Suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at 89 Adams-st. x467

TO RENT—House—Part of a good brick house in a healthy location, West Side, five rooms and closets, water, &c. A more desirable residence than most small cottages. Apply at 76 Randolph street. x319

TO RENT—House—Well finished cottage of ten rooms, at 323 Hubbard street, near the corner of Elizabeth. Apply on the premises. x381

TO RENT—House—Cottage house on the North Side. Good location. Inquire at 241 North Market street. x390

TO RENT—House—For a business man. A very desirably located house on the West Side, being only ten minutes' walk from the Court House, containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas and water; a good barn attached. The entire household goods—which are all first-class and nearly new—to be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner is going East. For particulars inquire at 64 Lake street. x387

TO RENT—Rooms—The most desirable unfurnished suite of rooms on Court House Square; parlor and three sleeping rooms out of it, at 85 Clark street, up-stairs, with or without board. x359

TO RENT—Rooms—Three or four upper rooms in a pleasant corner house on Peoria street, to two or three persons. Inquire at 123 Dearborn street. x544

TO RENT—Room—A large, fine sleeping room, within three minutes' walk of the Sherman House. Apply at Crater's Photographic Gallery, 55 Clark street. x386

TO RENT—House—A house on Michigan avenue; a store on Washington street, and one on Wells street near Monroe, with dwelling rooms in rear, very low. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn st., Room 2. x474

TO RENT—Rooms—The upper story of a dwelling in a very pleasant neighborhood, on North Clark st., No. 309. For particulars inquire of KNAUER & MALCOLM, Ewing's Block, Room No. 1. x445

TO RENT—House—Good house on Washington st. near Oakley st., with barn and large lot. J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph. x454

TO RENT—House—A two-story dwelling No. 59 Price place. For terms apply to Boese No. 4, 212 South Water st. x451

TO RENT—Houses—Several dwelling houses and one cottage, within half a mile of the Court House, at a great bargain if rent is pre-paid until the first of November, and good reference given. Inquire of WM. SPEIGHT, 232 Huron street, North Division. x450

TO RENT—House and Barn—And cow and furniture for sale, to the amount of about $150. Notary Public Commission for sale. Inquire at 84 Dearborn street. Room 2. x413

TO RENT—House—On South Green street, a desirable House, suitable for two or three persons—good size rooms, and water in kitchen. Good neighborhood and convenient to horse cars. Rent $20 per month. Address "R. S." Tribune office.

TO RENT—House—The fine building No. 603 Michigan avenue, with all modern improvements. Call to-day if you want a good house. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, 97 Clark-st. x444

TO RENT—Rooms—Six rooms up stairs at 284 Clark street. No. 18 Alexander street a Cottage. Two Cottages on Twenty-fifth street, near Cottage Grove. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room [illegible]

TO RENT—House—A two-story [illegible] family without [illegible] avenue. [illegible]

TO RENT—House—[illegible] house of [illegible] trees, large [illegible] (on and [illegible] Church Block [illegible] ap30x30

TO RENT—[illegible] Lake-st. [illegible] ply at 20 Ad[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] new fr[illegible] 28th street, [illegible] ply to ALSE[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] furnished [illegible] south of T[illegible] vance. Inqui[illegible] p. m.

TO RENT—[illegible] Superior [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] rooms in [illegible] man and Fr[illegible] Wells street.

TO RENT—[illegible] A good [illegible] exclusive of [illegible] fixtures, al[illegible] house, and [illegible] stable attach[illegible] quire on the [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] nished roo[illegible] with the priv[illegible] tend them. x436

TO RENT—[illegible] cottage [illegible] coach-house, [illegible] side of Union [illegible] Building, corner [illegible] w233

TO RENT—House—Dwelling house now nearly completed, containing eleven rooms and eight closets, bath-room, marble mantles, and all desirable conveniences, located on the corner of Clark and Sophia streets, fronting on Lincoln Park, convenient to North Division street cars. In every respect one of the most desirable points in Chicago. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Franklin and Ohio streets. x18

TO RENT—Houses—Skylight for Artist. Also two new houses (with water) of six rooms each. Rent $400 yearly, in advance. Apply at 199 South Clark street. x13

TO RENT—House—A first-class two-story with basement house, with barn if wanted, situated on Asylum place. Best house east of Clark-st., with part of furniture for sale, if desired. Inquire on the premises. x480

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a young man a furnished room, with or without board. Must be east of State and north of Harrison street. For which a liberal price will be paid. Private family preferred. Address "G E O," P. O. Box 1329. x361

BOARDING—Wanted—A young man of regular and quiet habits, wishes to find a home in a pleasant family within five minutes walk of the Court House. No objection to a room-mate. Unexceptionable references given. Address "W W," Tribune office. x380

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and wife, with small child and waiting girl, unfurnished rooms on or near West Washington street, to commence about the 10th of May. Address "C H C," 179 Lake-st. x318

BOARDING—Wanted—Two large airy rooms, plainly furnished, with board, for three persons, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, South Side, not far distant. References satisfactory. Address "K," Tribune office. x317

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and wife, two unfurnished rooms, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, near Twelfth street, on South Side. References given. Address "O S B," Office 756 Clark-st. x381

BOARDING—Wanted—With furnished room, by two gentlemen who room together. Must be on the North Side, and the nearer to the Revere House the better. Address "J W T," Box 1902. x313

BOARDING—Wanted—By a lady teacher, on the North side, in a German or American family. Address 693 South Halsted-st. x312

BOARDING—Wanted—A suite of unfurnished rooms near Union Park, for three persons, with board in a private family. Address, with price, "D J J," P. O. Box 2143. x356

BOARDING—Wanted—A gentleman wants a room and board on the West Side. Would be permanent, and would pay for first-class accommodations. Address "N O Y," Tribune office. x485

BOARDING—Wanted—A furnished room with board by a single gentleman. Good references. Address "HOWARD," 196 South Water street.

BOARDING—Wanted—A gentleman, son and daughter, (aged 16 and 15 years) wish board in a private family where there are no other boarders. Satisfactory reference. Address "J K," Tribune office. x437

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Land—60 acres of land south of the city, in lots of one, five or ten acres, at a very low prices and on easy terms. Excellent gardening land. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st. Room 2. x473

FOR SALE—Land—Wisconsin land, near Kilbourne City, Sauk County—320 acres. Good land—timber and burr oak openings. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block, near Post Office. x484

FOR SALE—Farm, 26 miles south of Chicago, ¼ mile from the village of Bloom and railroad station. 200 acres, 40 good timber, 150 well fenced, in a high state of cultivation, two dwelling houses, good wells and cisterns, a good bearing orchard of 300 trees, a creek running through four fields, barns, sheep sheds, corn cribs, all in good order and well adapted for a stock farm. The above will be sold at $50 per acre if applied for soon, by letter or otherwise, to the subscriber on the premises or at Bloom Post Office. [ap25x195] THOMAS McELDOWNEY.

FOR SALE—House—At Crystal Lake, a first-class Gothic house, filled in, nearly new, ten rooms, five closets, two cellars, wood house, food proof cistern, good well, shop 18x24, stable and other conveniences. 1½ acres good land, eighty fruit trees, small fruits, strawberries, shade trees, all to be sold $1,800 less than cost, on account of sickness. One of six rooms, one-half acre of land, fruit, cistern and well, for $1,100. Address for reference immediately, H. M. ROBINSON, Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Illinois. x337

FOR SALE—House—A good bargain, a dwelling house, worth $3,000, in the beautiful village of Sycamore, DeKalb County, fifty miles west of Chicago. Apply in person or by letter to JOHN FLINN, Sycamore, Ill. x381

FOR SALE—Farm—Or exchange for city property, a splendid stock and grain farm of 320 acres, 62 miles west of Chicago, 4 miles north of Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill., living water, fine timber, good buildings and orchard. Also a farm of 160 acres adjoining. The farms will be sold with growing crops, farming tools, stock, &c., and immediate possession given. Inquire of J. S. KETCHUM on premises, or of D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—640 acres choice selected lands in Texas County, Missouri, or for exchange as a whole or in part for Chicago property. F. H. CUMMINGS, No. 133 South Clark-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—The subscribers offer for sale the Burch House, one of the best hotels in the city of Bloomington, having been recently enlarged and renovated, and now doing a good business. It will be sold cheap for cash or partially on time. Address BEATIE & KRIDER, Bloomington, Ill. x389

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Store and Lot—for a country mortgage or farm, the splendid property situate corner [illegible] and [illegible], with two adjoining [illegible] each street—rents for $600 a year. [illegible] Addresss, one week, OLIVER LIPPINCOTT, Chicago. x389

FOR SALE—Or to rent—A new house on Michigan avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with nine rooms, water, gas, etc. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2. x471

FOR SALE—House and lot—Corner of Rush and Indiana streets, lot 50x100. House is rented for $1,200 per annum. Price $9,500, third cash, balance liberal terms. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st. Room 2. x473

FOR SALE—House—A good two story House, with good barn, lot 24x[illegible] to a 16 feet alley. House is in tip top order, requiring no repairs; has 11 rooms, with gas in every room. Possession given immediately. Price $5,000 cash. Inquire on the premises, No. 236 West Madison-st. x475

FOR SALE—Lots—By John McGlashen, No. 93 LaSalle street, several very desirable lots in Forrestville, Hyde Park, about five miles from the Court House. Also 2 to 7 acre lots on Vincennes and Mason streets in Hyde Park. Also the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 24, T. 38, R. 13. x485

FOR SALE—Lot—Or long lease, in the centre of the city, not in fire limits, six 25 feet, next East of Kingsbury Tract, North Side, on Michigan street—good for foundry or workshop. Apply to J. C. HEYWORTH, 644 Wabash-av. x433

FOR SALE—House and Lot at a bargain. House contains 12 rooms, with hard and soft water. Price $3,300. Inquire at 91 West Indiana-st. x480

FOR SALE—House—New House of six rooms, three closets, with four years lease. No. 112½ South Jefferson-st. x477

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the Avenue. House contains ten (10) rooms. Lot 25x150 (immediate possession), at the low price of $4,500, only $1,000 cash, balance on time. PETER SHIMP, 93 Monroe-st. my1-2t

FOR SALE—Houses—A good variety of houses, stores and lots in the city. Also, some very cheap farms and other property in the country. Also, some desirable city property to rent. Apply at 155 Clark-st., Room 5 x335

FOR SALE—Cottage—A nice and new Cottage on Hoyne-st., lot 25x125 feet, only $1,900. A great bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn. Room 2. x472

FOR SALE—House—A fine two-story and basement brick house, with the usual modern improvements, No. 6 Aberdeen street. Price $7,000. Apply to WM. H. HOLDEN, with Hoyne & Horton, 86 LaSalle street. x482

FOR SALE—Blocks 15, 16, 17, 19, 31 and 32, in Section 19, about two miles southwest from Court House, of ten acres each, and suitable for subdivision. Blocks 31 and 32 are traversed by two railroads, and for manufacturing purposes offer great advantages. Also water lot 10, B. 35, Sec. 21, on West Side, on Twenty-second street, having an average frontage on the river and Lumber street of 325 feet, depth 248 feet. The above property will be sold for the purpose of settling an estate, and will be offered by lot, acre or block, at such prices as to induce purchase. Inquire, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., of JAMES STINSON, 88 Dearborn street. x175

FOR SALE—Cottage—Or exchange for desirably located Chicago property, a fine stone cottage dwelling house, at Beloit, Wisconsin, with two acres of ground, filled with fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire at 88 Lake street of E. H. HART, Esq., in basement, or J. BRITTAN, Esq., Beloit. x161

FOR SALE—Houses—Two frame houses, with shops, to be moved away, situated South Side, near Postoffice. Apply to J. MUNRO, 89 Adams-st. x137

FOR SALE—Lots—On Wabash avenue, between Harmon Court and Twelfth-st., two choice lots 26¾ feet each, fronting West, full depth to alley. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. x34

FOR SALE—House—House and Lot on West Side. House of 5 rooms, near street cars. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Call at No. 13 North Curtis st. from 12 to 1 and from 6 to 7 p. m. x88

FOR SALE—Residence—A fine residence in the North Division on Asylum Place, with all modern improvements. Lot 154 feet front by 165 feet deep. Terms of sale reasonable. Apply to L. JAMES, No. 9 Metropolitan Block. x396

FOR SALE—The most desirable residence property in the city. No. 111 Pine st., never been occupied. In a good neighborhood. Marble front, three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements. Good stable. Inquire at No. 1 Chamber of Commerce Building. x137

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Safe—A first-class large-sized Wilder's Salamander Safe, in perfect order, nearly new, for sale at No. 5 Custom House Place, Lombard Block. x417

FOR SALE—Patent—A four barrels farmers' kettle, Mott's patent, at 144 West Lake street. x38

FOR SALE—Horses—A pair of Black Matched Carriage or Fancy Work Horses [illegible] Livery and [illegible] x304

FOR SALE—Factory—A Vinegar [illegible] story brick [illegible] further informa[illegible] x305

FOR SALE—[illegible] A good [illegible] x371

FOR SALE—Lease—Of a Store [illegible] Apply at x331

FOR SALE—$20,000 to loan on [illegible] Randolph [illegible] x174

FOR SALE—Cauldron Kettle—A [illegible] MILLAR. x89

FOR SALE—Meat Market—In [illegible] now doing [illegible] x387

FOR SALE—Market—Two meat [illegible] x371

FOR SALE—Saloon—Two first-class [illegible] FEW, 13 x372

FOR SALE—Groceries—Two [illegible] x373

FOR SALE—Lease and furniture [illegible] Chamber of Commerce [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery—At invoice [illegible] x386

FOR SALE—Store—Flour, Feed and Produce Store in a good location. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 98 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Furniture—Of a physician's office, including a new book-case. For particulars inquire of Dr. J. S. DOWNEY, 197 South Clark-st. x532

FOR SALE—Room—And furniture for sale (new and desirable) 16 Dearborn-st. Room 12. Call to-day or to-morrow. x393

FOR SALE—Cigar Store—Stock, lease and fixtures of one of the best located cigar stores in the city, doing a very good business. Apply to "J M F," Tribune office. x380

FOR SALE—Safe—No. 7 Herring's Safe, forty inches inside, one letter press and one double standing desk. Apply at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water-st. x386

FOR SALE—Beds—Canvas cot beds, blankets and corn husk. 1,000 canvas cot beds, 200 pairs white blankets, and 10 tons corn husks for sale at about half price, to close a consignment, if applied for soon, at 177 Randolph-st., near the Briggs House. x380

FOR SALE—Horse—A first-class horse, dray and harness. Horse will work anywhere. Apply at 33 River-st. x382

FOR SALE—Saloon—Fixtures for sale cheap if called for immediately. Inquire at 128 East Madison-st. x382

FOR SALE—Horses—A pair of matched Horses, blood bays, seven years old, sound, sixteen hands high. Can be seen at MORGAN'S STABLES, Sherman House alley. x478

FOR SALE—Sewing Machine—One of Grover & Baker's best Shuttle Sewing Machines, in perfect order and nearly new, will be sold cheap, for no fault but want of use. Inquire at 239 Kinzie street, corner of North State. x449

FOR SALE—House—One first-class marble front house on West Washington street, finished in superior style, and with all modern improvements. Also, three brick houses on West Adams-st., bet. Throop and Rucker. REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House. x382

FOR SALE—Lots—One 25x180 on Madison, east and adjoining the Garden City House, at $350 per front foot; 40x100 on Kinzie-st., bet. Dearborn and State sts., at $300 per front foot. Two brick stores and lots on Kinzie-st., bet. State and Cass-sts., $12,000 for both. One neat cottage house on West Fulton-st. at $1,500. REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House. x393

FOR SALE—Lots—Suitable for subdivision, eight acres, cor. Wentworth and Douglas ave., at $1,000 per acre; ten acres, blk 29; ten acres, blk 25, Sec. 5, T. 38, 14; ten acres, blk 24, Sheffield's Addition, at $800 per acre. Also cheap lots in the city, ranging in prices from $350 to $800 each. REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House. x382

FOR SALE—Propeller—About 250 tons, old measurement, five years old, extra passenger accommodations, well fitted up, and ready for sea. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. J. HACKETT, Detroit, Michigan. w394

FOR SALE—Livery Stock—The entire livery stock, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., all nearly new and in good order. Terms, cash, or good approved notes. Reasons for selling, ill health, and not able to attend to business. Inquire of WM. WRIGHT, proprietor of Wright's Hotel. w396

FOR SALE—Machine Shop and Land, with all the machinery, tools and patterns, in a good location in Chicago, and doing a profitable business and plenty of work. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Also, a new 12-inch cylinder engine and a good second-hand 10-inch cylinder engine and boiler. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 2355, Chicago. w333

FOR SALE—Freeport City Steam Mill, with four run of burrs and all necessary machinery in complete running order, has a good home trade. Parties wishing to examine the property will apply to N. HALDEMAN, executor, or Mrs. A. HALDEMAN, executrix of estate of Wm. Haldeman, deceased. Refer parties to Rumsey Bros. & Co., of Chicago, for standing of the mill. w384

FOR SALE—A five years' lease of an A No. 1 Steam Bakery, with new ovens, and in excellent running order, or if desired the Cracker Machine and two Dough Brakes will be sold separate. This property can be had at a great bargain if applied for soon, as the parties owning intend changing their business. Address Box 133, Rock Island, Ill. w365

FOR SALE—Patent Shingle, Stave and Barrel Machinery, comprising shingle mills, heading mills, stave cutters, shingle, stave and heading jointers, heading turners and planers, equalizing and cut-off saws, &c. FULLER & FORD, 282 and 284 Madison-st. x381

FOR SALE—Horses—I have just received a splendid lot of Working and Driving Horses, matched or single. Can be seen at Wright Brothers Stables, corner of Kinzie and North State st. S. M. STEVENS. x413

FOR SALE—House—In Waukegan, a choice residence, Brick House of ten rooms, double closets and pantries, handsome parlors all newly frescoed and painted. Lot 130x150 feet, with good barn, cistern well, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. This property will be sold very cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for good property in this city. WM. HANSBROUGH, 166 Randolph street. x296

FOR SALE—House—Or to rent a new house of ten rooms, situated on the corner of LaSalle and Schiller street. Apply at the premises. x361

FOR SALE—Horses—A pair of bay carriage horses, seven years old, perfectly sound and quiet in harness. Height 15 hands 3 inches; weight 2,300 pounds. Also a light double seated wagon and new harness. The property of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply to G. A. THOMSON, Racine, Wis. x368

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant, neatly furnished sleeping room, at a reasonable price. Address, stating terms, "O T," Tribune office. x399

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Salesmen—Under[illegible] [illegible] and help him [illegible] ever offered [illegible] every time. Address BOOTH AND BROS., Tribune office, with full name and location. x385

WANTED—Boy—A smart active boy, in a cigar store—one who lives with his parents preferred. Address, with references, "F T H," Tribune office. x361

WANTED—Boys—Two good strong boys from sixteen to eighteen years old to learn the confectionery business. Apply at 33 Randolph-st. C. W. SANFORD.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, agents, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, firemen, brakemen, and all men looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 124 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, Room 2, up-stairs. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cts. x435

WANTED—Boy—For an office, 14 to 16 years of age. Call at 27 Lombard Block.

WANTED—Boy—A good boy, to take care of a pair of horses, a cow, and make himself generally useful about the house. Good references required. Apply at 248 Lake street. x389

WANTED—Drug Clerk—A young man from 16 to 18 years of age wanted, to attend in a drug store. Inquire at 293 South Clark street. x387

WANTED—Tailors—Two business coat, two pants and two vest hands, on custom work, wanted immediately, at SHANGER'S, 139 South Clark street, Room 6, up-stairs. x489

WANTED—Male Help—A young man having $300, and willing to devote his whole attention to business, can meet with a chance seldom offered by applying at 118 South Clark street, Room 21. x354

WANTED—A young man with a little business qualification, and having $250 to $300, can meet with a good situation in a light, pleasant business, on application to Room No. 7 Wheeler's Building, No. 1 South Clark street, corner South Water, after 12 o'clock to day. x483

WANTED—All men looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 124 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, Room 2, up-stairs, and secure good paying situations. x435

WANTED—This Day—50 track-layers, 50 spikers and 25 iron men; wages $2.75 per day. Free transportation. Also, 200 men to work on the grace, wages $2 per day. Apply at No. 155 South Clark street, Room 5. x345

WANTED—Painter—A good carriage painter, at Carriage Factory corner of State and Twelfth streets. HENRY WILLETS. x344

WANTED—Male Help—An Upholsterer and a cabinet-maker, to work on first-class repairs, at 179 Clark street, corner of Monroe. x345

WANTED—Male Help—A young man who is going into business for himself will shortly leave a good situation vacant. Any one who is willing to pay $50 can secure this situation. Address "WILLIAMS," Tribune office. x343

WANTED—Baker—A journeyman baker to go into the country. Apply immediately, at 94 Washington street. x346

WANTED—In a Real Estate office, an agent or Clerk to act in the absence of the proprietor, capable of making sales, also collecting rents, &c. and who can invest $1,000 or $2,000 in the business, for whose services a commission on sales and a suitable salary for collecting would be allowed; also a guarantee of a fair equivalent for the amount invested. One acquainted with the business preferred. Address, with full name, "L B," Tribune office. Communications strictly confidential. x338

WANTED—Salesmen—Several good salesmen wanted immediately. Apply personally, with references, to J. H. JONES, Room 17, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. x392

WANTED—Pattern Maker—One first-class pattern maker at No. 30 Griswold st. COOLEY & BRO. x389

WANTED—Cutter—In a first class Merchant Tailoring business. One qualified to do the best of work. State where last employed and salary wanted. "F C," Tribune office. x384

WANTED—Enterprising men, with money, to act as canvassers or buy patent rights. Over [illegible] patents for sale. Apply to J. S. TURCHIN & CO., 92 and 94 Dearborn street. Enclose stamps for answers. w967

WANTED—Male Help—A single man to travel for a Tobacco Manufacturing establishment. To one acquainted with the trade, active and reliable, a good situation will be given. Address, with city references, "D & CO.," Post Office Drawer 6034, Chicago. x416

WANTED—Upholsterers—Good carpet upholsterers wanted. Apply to HOLLISTER & PHELPS, 135 and 137 Lake street, up stairs. x443

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Wet Nurse—A healthy wet nurse. Apply to 266 West Washington-st. x390

WANTED—Girls—To go to Evanston, in a private family, two girls—one a good cook, washer and ironer; the other a second girl. Apply at 8 State street. x439

WANTED—Sewing Woman. One who understands making boys' clothes. Apply at 46 South Union street. x445

WANTED—Girl—A good girl, to do plain cooking, at 111 Madison street. x389

WANTED—Girls—Two girls, experienced hoop-skirt makers. Also, two lady clerks, experienced in selling skirts, corsets and fancy goods, to whom good salaries will be paid, at 103 Clark street. x338

WANTED—Cook—By two in family, a first-class Cook. Must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 334 Wabash avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. None without good city references need apply. x169

Boarding.

BOARDING—A large second story front room (furnished) to let with board in a small family, in a pleasant location on West Washington street, to two single gentlemen. Dinner at six o'clock. References required. Address "A W C," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A suite of front rooms, also one large room with closets, with board, at 332 West Madison street. Location desirable, near Union Park.

BOARDING—Country boarding. Two good bedrooms and parlor in a pleasant location, twenty-five miles from the city. Trains run at hours convenient for business men. No other boarders. Best of reference given and required. Address "J," Tribune office. x397

BOARDING—Two rooms to rent with board in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, at 80 Aberdeen-st. References required. x360

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant unfurnished rooms with board. No children taken. 616 West Washington street. References required. x368

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant front room. Address "J B," P. O. Box 2197.

BOARDING—Two furnished rooms with board. Apply at 69 North Green street, West Side, one block from Milwaukee avenue cars and two from Randolph street. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A single gentleman can obtain first-class board and lodging at 118 State-st. A few more day boarders desired. x313

BOARDING—Pleasant airy rooms and first-class board, with good attendance, at $5.00 per week. Day board $4.00, at the Belfast House, 168 Michigan-st., next door to the corner of North Clark-st. x511

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can find a good room, partly furnished, with board, at 68 East Adams-st. x399

BOARDING—A furnished room with board, in one of the pleasantest locations on the West Side, can be secured by a gentleman and wife by addressing P. O. Box 2617, Chicago. x304

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at 157 South Jefferson-st. one block from street cars. x415

BOARDING—Boarders can be accommodated at 168 South Jefferson street, one block from Clinton street cars. x416

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board and rooms at 112 Adams street. Day board at $5.50. x439

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant room at No. 118 Monroe street, near the Post Office. Also a few day boarders. Terms reasonable. x351

BOARDING—Rooms to rent with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at 74 Jackson st., two blocks south of the Post Office. x316

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good boarding and lodging at reasonable rates, at No. 17 East Randolph street. Day boarders wanted. x514

BOARDING—Nice comfortable rooms, with board, at 274 and 276 South Clark. x506

BOARDING—One family, or some single gentlemen, can obtain board for the summer at Wood Lawn station, Hyde Park. Stable and wagon house on the premises. Accommodation train running four times daily from the city. The Conductor on the accommodation train will give further information. (Inquire at the place.) x440

BOARDING—Families and single gentlemen can get pleasant rooms and good board for the summer by applying at the Seminary buildings at Hyde Park, or inquire at 165 South Water street. x365

BOARDING—Two furnished rooms, with board. Apply at 69 North Green street, West Side, one block from Milwaukee avenue cars and two from Randolph street. References exchanged. x169

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, can be obtained at the St. Cloud House, 114 Franklin street, only two blocks west of the Chamber of Commerce. x[illegible]

BOARDING—Persons desiring good board and fine large front rooms, unfurnished, will do well by calling at No. 329 Michigan avenue, immediately. Furnished rooms can also be obtained upon reasonable terms by immediate application. x[illegible]

BOARDING—A few more day boarders can be accommodated at the Merchants' Dining Hall, No. 17 Dearborn street. x[illegible]

BOARDING—A suite of rooms to rent, furnished or not, to a gentleman and wife at 295 Indiana-st. None need apply but those intending to remain during the summer. References required. [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A young man of prepossessing appearance and good moral habits desires the correspondence of a respectable young lady with a view to further acquaintance, and perhaps matrimony. Photo's exchanged if desired. Address, with full name, "D M," Box 1657, Chicago P. O.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 Reward. From the subscriber on the 28th ult., a yellowish red cow, about five years old, white on belly and little white on left side, a fine pair of horns, a lump on her nose. The above reward will be paid for her return to 529 West Chicago avenue. PHILLIP BUTTSON. x365

Found.

FOUND—Hair—Yesterday, April 30th, on Lake street, a lock of hair in paper, marked mother's hair. Owner can obtain it at this office by paying for this advertisement. x418

Lost.

LOST—Horse—Broke loose and ran away from front of Tyler Block on Friday afternoon, a black horse, with harness on. The finder will be suitably rewarded on delivering him at the stable of THOS. HUTCHINSON, in the alley between Monroe and Adams and Wells and LaSalle sts., or giving information at No. 7 Tyler Block. x381

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The total internal revenue receipts for the month of April were upwards of nineteen millions of dollars.

William W. Clapp, the veteran editor and writer, died at Boston yesterday, aged eighty-two years.

The Louisville Courier wing of the Kentucky "Democracy" held a convention in Louisville yesterday. The need of further reconstruction in that State is sadly apparent throughout the speeches and resolutions produced on that occasion.

A novel method of disposing of property at Pittsfield is advertised in the Record. A grand concert is arranged to come off, at which $20,000 in prizes are to be awarded. The first prize consists of a hotel valued at $20,000, the second of a marriageable damsel with $5,000 in greenbacks (girl thrown in); and the remaining $6,000 in billiard tables and bank notes.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad have unanimously agreed to report a resolution for extending the time for the construction of the first one hundred miles of the Eastern or Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railway, to June 1st, providing they finish the second one hundred miles as early as they would have completed it if they had finished the first one hundred in December last.

The Government is replacing the light houses on the Southern coast. Though a measure the object of which is to obtain more light, this will be no light job. The number of beacons destroyed during the war, both by the Government and the insurgents, was large, as almost every inlet boasting of a passable channel for even light draught vessels was furnished with a light of greater or less magnitude.

At the April term of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, just closed its session at Dandridge, Tennessee, De Witt C. Williams was tried for "Treason against the State of Tennessee in aiding and abetting the late rebellion." The jury found the defendant guilty, as charged in the indictment, and fixed his punishment to hard labor and close confinement in the State Penitentiary for the term of fourteen years.

The bill which passed the Senate on Thursday, to indemnify the private contractors for losses in building certain iron vessels and machinery, involves the amount of about $1,100,000, or about one-half of the sum in the original bill. The contractors are forty-two in number, and are to be paid not more than twelve per cent above their contract prices, with the exception of Donohue, Ryan & Secor, the builders of the Camanche, who are to receive the full amount of the award.

The telegraph this morning furnishes details of the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish war vessels. The account states that the town was entirely defenceless, and that the inhabitants were only able to remove the lighter portion of their property. The whole commercial portion of the town was destroyed, involving a loss of from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. The British Admiral is strongly censured for his action, or want of action in the matter, he having ordered his ships out of range of the Spanish guns, and remaining an unconcerned spectator of the wanton and unnecessary destruction.

By arrival of the steamship Scotia, we have foreign advices to the 21st ult.... Fears were entertained of the loss of the steamship City of Washington, which was long overdue. Heavy premiums were demanded upon her.... The German question, it was believed, was slowly verging towards a peaceful solution. Propositions had been made by Austria for a mutual disarmament. There are some apprehensions of a fresh outbreak in Spain.... The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, has approved the contract for a telegraph to America by the Southern route.... The liabilities of the Liverpool Banking Company, which suspended on the 19th, are estimated at three and a quarter millions of pounds sterling.

In the House Mr. Boutwell offered an amendment to the report of the Reconstruction Committee to the effect that whenever the proposed constitutional amendment shall have become a part of the constitution, and Tennessee and Arkansas shall have ratified the same, and modified their Constitution and laws in conformity thereto and shall have established an equal and just [illegible]

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